Thursday,
2nd December, 1954

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VIII, 1954

सत्यमेव जयते

Preservation Unit
Fumigated
On 29.9.83
Parliament Library

EIGHTH SESSION, 1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

Acc. [illegible]
Date 02.12.2014

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 2nd December, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मलेरिया नियंत्रण यूनिट

*६२३. **श्री एस० एन० दास :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि उत्तर बिहार में मलेरिया नियंत्रण यूनिटों का कार्यक्रम क्या है और वे कब तक इन क्षेत्रों को मलेरिया से सुरक्षित बना लेने की आशा करती हैं ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The programme includes spraying of houses and cattle-sheeds with D. D. T. twice in a year and free distribution of anti-malarial drugs among the people of these areas. It is not possible to indicate the time by which these areas will be free from malaria.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the number of Malaria Control Units that have been allotted to North Bihar so far?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Seven Units were allotted to Bihar in the first plan and then seven units more have been allotted to them. In addition. after the floods they asked for an extra four units out of which three have been again allotted to them.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister is in a position to state the number of units working in North Bihar out of the Malaria Control Units allotted to Bihar?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Out of the ten Malaria Control Units, three Malaria Control Units are working at Muzaffarpur, Sahasra and Purnea. They have been functioning since March, 1953. Seven Malaria Control units are at Sitamari, Samastipur, Madhubani, Dharbanga, Forbesganj, Katihar and Motihari.

Shri S. N. Das: What is the population so far covered by these units?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There are four sub-units under each Malaria Control Unit and each sub-unit serves a population of two and a half lacs of people. The Malaria Control Units which are working in North Bihar since March, 1953 have sprayed 7,56,572 houses and cattle-sheds during the quarter ending 30th June, 1954.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know how many units are working in Chhota Nagpur in view of the fact that this is the worst affected area for malaria?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have read out all the information that I have. I cannot give any more.

EXCHANGE OF INDIAN GOODS FOR PAKISTAN RICE

***624. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to barter consumer goods for Pakistan rice; and

(b) if so, the names of the consumer goods to be exchanged?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*625. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 745, on the 27th September, 1954 and state:

(a) the number of employees reinstated between the 1st April and the 31st October, 1954 out of 760 employees who had originally opted for Pakistan but had returned subsequently to India;

(b) how many cases are still under the consideration of the Railway Board; and

(c) the number of cases in which reinstatement has been refused during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). 15 such optees have been re-employed during the period referred to. Orders have been issued to re-employ 28 more. The request of 2 for re-employment has been rejected. The remaining cases are under consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the number of cases that are under consideration, because it was said in the last Budget Session that there are 760 cases?

Shri Alagesan: To be precise, the number of cases that are under consideration is 771.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that these employees are being put to a lot of trouble, will Government consider expediting the disposal of their cases?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir, we propose to. We have asked for further particulars from all the Railways. The replies have not yet been received fully. As soon as those replies are received, we hope to take a final decision.

DISLOCATION OF COMMUNICATIONS

*626. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the areas where telegraphic, telephonic and postal communications were dislocated on account of recent floods in U.P., Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir giving also the respective periods for which the communications remained suspended at each place and state:

(a) the steps taken by the Postal Department to restore the communications expeditiously; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the local authorities were not authorised to make any special arrangement at some extra cost?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S-464/54.]

(b) No.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have gone through the long statement. May I know what steps are going to be taken to ensure that dislocation of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications does not take place?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is quite beyond our control, unless science advances so far that we can control all the elements of nature.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in how many cases the Postal Department have made use of the services of the Air Wing of our Army?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Indian Air Force planes were made use of in these cases?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think Sir, we used them anywhere.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that parcels were airlifted from Nepal and the hon. Minister says they were not.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I said it with reference to the Army: he put a specific question to that effect.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I meant the Indian air services.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I thought the Air Force. We utilised the air services wherever necessary. Where the floods are going to stay for a long time, we use the air service, where there are air fields.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that some of the arrangements were of an *ad hoc* nature. May I know when they would be put on a permanent basis?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is very difficult to indicate that; but we do examine from time to time where the airmail can be transported with benefit by air and we do that.

CENTRAL HEALTH MUSEUM

***627. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to establish a Central Health Museum; and

(b) the measures adopted by Government to promote Health Education?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The Government of India have decided to establish a Central Health Museum in New Delhi as an integral part of the Central Health Education Bureau.

(b) The measures adopted by the Government to promote Health education consist of the following:

(i) Publication of posters and pamphlets both in English and Hindi.

(ii) Production of Health films.

(iii) Radio talks on health matters by experts in the field

(iv) Film shows from day-light cinema vans.

(v) Lending of Films on different health subjects from a library set up in the Directorate General of Health Services to organisations interested in health education work.

(iv) Contribution of articles on health and nutrition to the lay press.

(vii) Participation in health exhibitions.

(viii) Production of Film-strips.

(ix) A library of health literature.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: What will be the expenditure, recurring and non-recurring under this head?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am afraid I cannot give the exact figure of expenditure off-hand.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether in view of the fact that school-going children constitute the single largest section among whom health education work can be conducted successfully, Government have any integrated plan for proper health education work among the entire population of school-going children in India?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Actually, all education work for school-going children comes under the Ministry of Education, but we do co-operate as far as possible and I should like to reach the children as well as anybody else.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know out of the total amount spent on printing of literature on health, what is the amount spent on literature published and propagated in Hindi and regional languages?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I cannot give the actual amount spent. It is a very long list and if the hon. Member is interested, I shall give him a copy of it.

SUPPLY OF RICE TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR

***632. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice allotted to the State of Jammu and Kashmir since the 1st August, 1954;

(b) whether the allotment has been made from the imported rice; and

(c) the rate per maund charged from the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Since August, 1954, 7,000 tons of Bengal rice *ex.* Punjab and 7,300 tons coarse I rice *ex.* Madhya Pradesh have been allotted to Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The rice is being made available to Jammu and Kashmir Government so as to enable them to sell it at Rs. 7/8/- a maund in the Kashmir Valley and Rs. 12/8/- a maund in Jammu.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Are Government aware that there have been complaints about the quality of rice supplied to the Kashmir Valley? If so, will Government please verify these and issue a statement on the subject?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Such wide complaints we did not receive many, but there was some mention about it in the Press and we will try to take necessary action in the matter. We will enquire and see if any bad quality rice was supplied to them.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Has the Government verified and come to this conclusion in the matter?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Recently we did not receive any official complaints. We are supplying as far as possible the best rice from the Punjab to Kashmir. But I read some news in the papers and so we will try to take necessary action in the matter.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES

***635. Shri B. N. Misra:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the metals used in the overhead wires for the telephone and telegraph lines in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that in many countries of the world, wires made of aluminium metal, are used for such purposes, which is not the case in India; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Iron, Copper and Bronze wires are generally used for overhead telephone and telegraph lines in this country.

(b) It is understood that Aluminium conductors are used to a limited extent, for telegraph and telephone lines in a few countries like France, Italy and Switzerland.

(c) The question of use of Aluminium conductors in India is under examination in the P. & T. Department.

Shri B. N. Misra: May I know how long this examination will take?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is very difficult to indicate any time.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: How does it compare in cost?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The question of comparison in cost will only arise if after investigation we find that we have to use aluminium conductors.

भारतीय जहाजरानी

***६२७. सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सन् १९५३-५४ में तटवर्ती यात्रा और जहाजों द्वारा माल ले जाने से कुल कितनी आय हुई ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The total freight and passenger earnings of Indian shipping companies in the coastal trade during 1953-54 were Rs. 11·93 crores, approximately.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस के पहले साल इस मद में जितनी वसूली हुई थी, उस से इस वर्ष अधिक हुई या कम हुई ?

श्री अलगेशन : पिछले साल अधिक हुई ।

I am sorry in 1952-53 it was a little more—Rs. 12·13 crores.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस साल में मंत्री जी के कहने से शायद यह समझा कि गये साल से अधिक हुई थी ।

Shri Alagesan: I said it was wrong. In 1952-53, the freight and passenger earnings are given as Rs. 13·13 crores and in 1953-54 it is only Rs. 11·93 crores, which is slightly less.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अधिक हुई थी या कम हुई थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस साल कुछ कम हुई ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : तो इस साल जो कम हुई, उस का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Alagesan: There should have been less traffic.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस के पहले भी क्या यह इसी प्रकार घटती बढ़ती थी, या इन्हीं दो वर्षों में ऐसा हुआ है ?

Shri Alagesan: It has been steadily increasing. In the year 1947-48, the figure was Rs. 6·23 crores, and thereafter it was Rs. 7 22 crores, Rs. 8 05 crores, Rs. 9.19 crores , Rs. 10 45 crores, Rs. 12:13 crores and Rs. 11 93 crores. You will notice that the decrease is only slight.

CATTLE-*cum*-DAIRY FARM, KARNAL

***638. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any account is being kept of the maintaineence and unkeep of the milch cattle at the Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Karnal; and

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on milch cattle and the income derived from the milk and milk products as also other income from the cattle?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). No separate accounts in respect of the maintenance and upkeep of milch cattle alone are kept. A statement showing (a) the classification of the herd at Karnal (b) the expenditure incurred on the entire herd and (c) the income from the entire Farm is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 34.]

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if, in view of the annual recurring losses incurred on the Farm, Government has ever tried to find out the reasons for remedying them or closing the shop altogether?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As will be seen from the statement, the losses are being continuously reduced, and at one time we thought we would probably make a small profit. I hope that will be the case in the course of the current year. The reason why there have been losses is that we try here to maintain pedigree herd of animals which we have lost in Pakistan, and necessarily this becomes a costly operation.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the Government has tried to find out the causes and in that investigation it transpired that the cattle are being underfed and there is lack of grazing ground?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think there has been any underfeeding of the animals.

Mr. Speaker: Lack of lands is the other point.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The lands are sufficient.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: When this Farm has been running for nearly 100 years, why has the Government not taken any notice of the losses which it has been incurring for several years?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They have been attending to the losses and they have improved the position recently. In very many cases of research projects and schemes it is very difficult to expect a profit.

Shri Sarangadhar Das *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: We are going to the next question. It is only a waste of time to put any more questions on this.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: My question is not a waste and unless you hear it, how can it be called waste?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

LEPROSY CENTRE IN RAJASTHAN

***640. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a leprosy centre in Rajasthan in view of a large number of lepers reported there; and

(b) whether any effective remedy for leprosy has been discovered?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) A proposal to open a leprosy control centre in Rajasthan is understood to be under the consideration of the State Government.

(b) Recent researches and clinical trials indicate that the sulphone group of drugs are efficacious in the treatment of leprosy.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I know the approximate leper population of Rajasthan?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am afraid I cannot give that infromation.

INDIAN DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE

***641. Shri Thimmaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangalore Corporation has offered land to the Government of India on lease for use by the Indian Dairy Research Institute;

(b) if so, the acreage of the land so offered; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether there is any scheme of expansion of this Institute and may I also know whether the Mysore Government has come forward procuring land for this Dairy Institute so that it may be retained and not transferred to any other place, causing inconvenience to so many?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid it appears that all our efforts to retain the Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore are going to fail and we will be probably forced to shift it from there.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the Government is aware of the news in the papers that the Corporation of Bangalore has offered a land on lease to the Dairy Research Institute and the Government is not accepting it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They want us to pay them **Rs.** 25,000 per year by way of lease money annually. In addition, we want 1,000 acres more, which is not available and for which we are expected to pay very high prices.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether formerly there was a lot of land available and it was given to the Military and it is possible to take this land which is in the possession of the Military and give it over to the Dairy Institute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid the Defence Ministry has refused to give us back the land.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

***644. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fish consumed in the country annually;

(b) whether all the fish consumed is procured within the country; and

(c) the amount provided under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of fisheries?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 35.]

(b) Nearly all.

(c) Details of Second Five Year Plan are still under consideration.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the total allocation that has been provided in the Five Year Plan and out of that amount how much has been spent so far?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I must ask for notice of this question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that the *per capita* availability of fish has not increased in proportion to the increase of the population, and in view of the recommendations of the Planning Commission on the high nutritive value of fish, what steps do the Government propose to take to increase the production of fish?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The whole matter has been dealt with in the Five Year Plan, and it is likely that it will receive probably a little more emphasis in the Second Five Year Plan. We are aware of the nutritive value of fish and we are also anxious to increase the *per capita* consumption.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether, in view of the importance to be given for the transport of fish from the coastal areas to inland places for the development of the fishing industry, as a whole. Government have taken any steps to see that adequate number of refrigerator vans are provided in the Indian railways to enable the fish caught at coastal places to be transported to inland places?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have been agitating this for a long time and it appears that some of our efforts will succeed very soon.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know in what part of the coastal areas deep sea fishing has been developed?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not give all the details, but it has been naturally developed on the coastal areas near Bombay, West Bengal and also in Madras and Travancore-Cochin.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

***646. Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of sugar in the district of Mewar in Rajasthan is the recognised monopoly of a particular firm;

(b) if so, when this monopoly was permitted;

(c) the name of the firm enjoying the monopoly; and

(d) the terms on which it has been granted?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 36.]

Shri Keshavaiengar: May I know if the continuance of this monopoly will not offend the provisions of the Constitution?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes; therefore, they are not continued.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May I know if any applications have been received for the starting of other factories in this area and if they have been rejected by the Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no cane available. It is unlikely that there can be any application, but I would like to have notice of the question.

NEW COACHES

***647. Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new coaches supplied by Messrs. Jessop and Company found unfit for use and sent to workshop for repairs;

(b) their main defects; and

(c) the action taken against the Company as also the officers responsible for taking their delivery?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Metre Gauge coach body shells with underframes supplied by Messrs. Jessop & Co. are to Railway specifications and have no defects. Those shells have been furnished in railway workshops, in the course of which it was found that due to slight extra weight the springs would require strengthening. This work has been undertaken and many of the coaches have already been put into service.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether many of the coaches, just after they were set on the rails, were sent back to the Gorakhpur workshop?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir. We are not aware.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I Know whether there are many coaches still lying in the workshop, under repair?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: All the coaches that come to the railways from Jessop & Co., always go to the workshop first for furnishing. After they are furnished, they are sent out.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: My point was: after they are sent to the railway for use, they get broken, and they are sent for repair next time.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are not aware of any such thing.

PLANNING SECTION OF P. & T. DEPARTMENT

***648. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the conference of the Post Masters General held at New Delhi on the 28th September, 1954 it has been proposed to set up an independent Planning Section to execute the Posts and Telegraphs Schemes during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). No.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether there was any proposal to be considered in the near future?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think thatt he P.M.Gs. conferences made any such proposal, but apart from that, we have been taking all necessary steps to expedite the implementation of the Five Year Plan.

DAMAGE TO RAILWAY TRACK

***649. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the amount spent on the repairs of (i) bridges and (ii) the track on the Assam-link-line damaged due to recent floods?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport

(Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Approximately Rs. 12,11,400 on temporary repairs done to bridges and Rs. 11,77,300 on temporary repairs to the lines on Assam Link and approximately Rs. 73,00,000 expected to be spent on permanent restoration works.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

***652. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the floor prices of wheat under the International Wheat Agreement to which India is a party are much above the present world prices;

(b) whether it is a fact that our purchases of wheat from abroad under the Agreement have been made from Australia;

(c) whether it is a fact that freight rates of wheat from Australia have recently gone up by about 40 per cent.; and

(d) whether the question of the unfair tactics of exporters which works to the disadvantage of India have been taken up by our representatives with the International Wheat Council and with its Executive Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Mostly from Australia, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if the American Government have recently offered us their surplus wheat at a much lower price than the floor price fixed by the International Wheat Agreement, and whether they have also offered us freight concessions?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Is it from America?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Yes.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The question is about Australia.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I want to know whether the Government are aware that certain offers have been made from the United States of America for surplus foreign produce, including wheat, at a price much lower than the floor rates of the International Wheat Agreement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): That is not a fact.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether in any country, other than the countries which are parties to the International Wheat Agreement, the floor price of wheat is much less than that obtaining in India?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The international wheat market prices are much higher than the floor price fixed in the Agreement. The open market wheat prices are nowhere in the world below the floor price fixed in the Agreement.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The Finance Minister gave the statement the other day that he had been negotiating for the receipt of surplus foreign products from America and that included wheat as well.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We will be getting more wheat in the Aid Programme.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Is it true that in countries like the United States, the wheat crop of the last two years is being preserved unsold?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is true that the surpluses have increased in the world market, but still the prices have not gone down to our knowledge as much as we expected, and that is one of the reasons why we asked the International Wheat Council to revise their agreement. We feel that taking into account the availability of surpluses in the country, the prices should be a little less than what are now prevailing. That is one of the reasons why we are pressing for the revision of the International Wheat Agreement.

WORKING OF POST OFFICES ON SUNDAYS

***653. Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the criteria on which the decision is taken to keep at least one Post Office open on Sundays in cities and towns to facilitate the general public to transact their business on that day?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The criteria for opening what are called Night post offices which are also kept open on Sundays were:—

(i) It should be a Night Airmail Service Centre;

(ii) It should be a place of commercial or industrial importance.

(iii) Population of 5 lakhs.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if a town like Cuttack does not satisfy the requirements?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid it does not.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether this population of five lakhs—if I remember aright, the hon. Minister said it was five lakhs—is too high, and whether they will consider reducing that limit, so that more people can have these facilities?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid this is a suggestion for action.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the employees who are employed on Sundays are getting extra allowances?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I presume that according to the rules they will be getting allowance.

नयी रेलवे लाइनें

***६५४. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ नई रेलवे लाइनें बनाने की कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir. U.P. Government's recommendations in connection with the construction of new railway lines during the Second Five Year Plan Period are yet to be received.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो सम्मति दी है वह इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम है या इस बारे में जब और सुझाव आयेंगे तो उन पर भी विचार किया जायेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: They have not submitted any schemes: there is no scheme submitted by the U.P. Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना तैयार करन समय क्या राज्य सरकारों की तथा और संस्थाओं की राय मांगी जायेगी कि कौन सी रेलवे लाइनें द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में बनाई जायें ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री) : जी हां, मांगी जायेगी नहीं, मांगी गई है, लेकिन अभी तक वह आई नहीं है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सीमा निर्धारित की गई है कि राज्य सरकारें कब तक अपनी सम्मति भेज सकेंगी और कब तक उन पर विचार किया जायेगा ?

श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री : यह तो उनकी खुद की ख्वाहिश होनी चाहिये कि जल्दी से जल्दी भेजें, लेकिन अफसोस है कि उन्हों ने अब तक भेजा नहीं है ।

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether the partially completed railway lines will get preference over the new railway lines such as Bartwada line in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri L. B. Shastri: The construction of that line is under consideration; there is no question of giving preference to this line.

Shri G. P. Sinha: I wanted to know....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us go to the next question.

MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

*655. **Shri G. L. Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minor irrigation projects which were taken in hand in the year 1953-54; and

(b) the number of such projects which will be taken in hand in 1954-55?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 74,596.

(b) 66,124.

श्री जी० एल० चौधरी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो नई प्रोजेक्ट्स ली जाने वाली हैं उन में से यू० पी० में कितनी होंगी ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इस की प्रान्तवार तफसील मेरे पास नहीं है । मैं ने यहां कितने काम शुरू होने वाले हैं इस की तफसील दी है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस में क्या कम से कम इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा गया है कि यह बटवारा इस ढंग से हो कि जिस में सब प्रान्तों के हित की रक्षा हो सके और किसी प्रान्त को कम और किसी प्रान्त को ज्यादा योजनायें न मिलें ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : ऐसी कोई नौबत अभी तक नहीं आई है कि किसी भी प्रान्त की अच्छी स्कीम हो और उसे शामिल न किया गया हो । इसलिये यह सवाल नहीं पैदा होता ।

Shri R. S. Diwan: May I know the number of such projects which have been undertaken in the Marathwada State?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I said, I have not got the districtwise distribution of these. I was asked the total number of works in the whole of India and I have got the amounts advanced to States for them.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to reduce the Central share of the expenditure in the minor irrigation projects?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We go according to certain rules. There are rules for subsidy; there are rules for loans. There are also the other criteria in regard to the economics of expenditure of funds for particular schemes. According to them we give help to States for their schemes.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या यह सच है कि स्टेट की सरकारों ने जो सुझाव छोटी छोटी नहरों के बारे में भेजे हैं उन सब को सरकार मंजूर करने जा रही है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : जी हां, अगर उन में ज्यादा दोष नहीं हैं, या बड़ी कास्ट नहीं आती हैं, या दस लाख रुपये के ऊपर नहीं हैं तो वह सब मंजूर होंगी ।

STOCK OF FOODGRAINS IN WEST BENGAL

*659. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government gave an assurance to the Government of West Bengal before lifting control in that State that the stock of 2 lakh tons of foodgrains with the State Government would be taken over by the Centre;

(b) if so, whether the Government of West Bengal have approached the Union Government in the matter; and

(c) what is the present position with regard to it?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, at the time of decontrol of rice, the Government of India gave an assurance to the State Governments that if as a result of decontrol, the open market prices fell below the Government issue rates and there was no offtake from Government shops, the Centre would take over stocks of rice from the State Governments. The West Bengal Government have offered one lakh tons of rice and although the offtake of rice from Government shops in West Bengal has not totally ceased, the Government of India have agreed to take over this rice. Arrangements are in hand to take over this quantity of one lakh tons.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether Government propose to pay any subsidy with regard to the stock that will be still left there after taking over the quantity just now mentioned?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We pay them for this one lakh tons of rice on a no-profit-no-loss basis. Whatever they have paid for it, we pay and take over charge.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the Government is aware that due to rot, there is failure of crops in large parts of the State this year and so there may be necessity for further stocks from outside and in that case may I know whether the Government propose to pay any subsidy so that the price that is prevailing there may be in conformity with the price of the imported rice?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Let not the hon. Member have the fears that because the Centre takes over charge of the rice, we are going to move that rice to Delhi or to some other State. In taking over, the accounts will be transferred. In fact, we have requested the Bengal Government to hand over the godowns wherein they have stored these foodgrains. So, only the accounts will be transferred and the rice will remain there. In case there is a need for that rice in Bengal, it will be distributed according to the laws and regulations existing at that time.

Shri B. K. Das: What is the stock of rice and wheat with the Government of West Bengal now?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It has got two lakhs tons of rice. With regard to wheat position, we have taken over charge of distributing wheat to Calcutta city and there is no shortage of wheat in Calcutta. Out of the two lakhs tons of rice with the Bengal Government, we agreed to take one lakh tons. Their offtake has gone down. They were selling 23,000 tons and it has come down to 7,000 tons.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to certain complaints voiced in the press recently that due to reduction in their offtake much of these stocks have become unfit for human use and have gone to waste? It was voiced in all the Bengal papers.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is fumigation and disinfection of this stock. This process will be carried on whether it is in charge of the Centre or whether it will be in charge of the Bengal Government.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I may state here that the transfer has nothing to do with deterioration because the stocks are held in the godowns and we are taking over the goods together with the godowns.

INDIAN OILSEEDS COMMITTEE

*660. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total cess collected by the Indian Oilseeds Committee during 1953-54;

(b) the amount spent by them on (i) promotion of technological research (ii) promotion of development and marketing and (iii) Agricultural Research during the above period;

(c) the amount invested; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to step up their activities?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Rs. 13,78,515.

(b) (i) Rs. 12,675

(ii) Rs. 1,51,056

(iii) Rs. 3,10,526

(c) Rs. 5,00,000.

(d) A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 37.]

Shri K. C. Sodhia: With reference to (a) may I just know at what source this cess is collected?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want notice of this question.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: With regard to part (b), may I know where and in what places are the technological researches and agricultural researches on behalf of the Committee conducted?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They are conducted all over India; I have not got a complete list of all the places.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Not here at least.

Mr. Speaker: What is it that the hon. Member wants?

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I want to know whether there is any proposal before the Committee and whether the Committee has recommended an increase in the levy of the cess.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not so far as I know.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: For what purpose has it been done?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I said that I am not aware of any proposal to raise the cess.

HINDI TELEGRAMS

*661. **Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindi telegram traffic has recently decreased in volume;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have incurred any extra expenditure on the Hindi telegram traffic; and

(d) the ways and means adopted to encourage the Hindi telegram traffic?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) In view of reply given to part (a) of the question, it does not arise.

(c) Expenditure has been and is being incurred only in training of the operative staff.

(d) Following steps have been taken to encourage the Hindi telegraph traffic:—

(1) The service is being gradually extended into the interior of the country, such as District and Tehsil Headquarters.

(2) Telegraph outlets are earmarked exclusively for the transmission of Hindi telegrams where necessary for expeditious disposal.

(3) Teleprinters in Nagri script have been and are being developed and provided for. Four such machines have actually been made over for trial to the News Agencies on a nominal fee.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: May I know whether Hindi telegrams are more costly than those in English?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, Sir.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: May I know whether Hindi telegrams have been decreasing or increasing in the non-Hindi-speaking areas?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have not worked out statistics. But, facilities for Hindi telegrams, at present, have been mostly provided in Hindi speaking areas and in areas where the script is Devnagari.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: May I know whether there is any mechanical or technical defect found in the transmission of Hindi telegrams?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No; not in the least.

गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There have been sufficient questions on this.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN SANDY AREAS

***662. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 48 asked on the 24th August, 1954 and state the results of the research conducted in Rajasthan in regard to the cultivation of wheat in sandy areas?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 38.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that these experiments were done in water scarcity areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is a State where water scarcity exists on a very large scale.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Government has contributed anything either in money or in kind because the scheme is under the technical control of the Economic Botanist, Rajasthan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The cost is shared 50 : 50 between the Centre and Rajasthan Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the varieties of wheat that would be experimented by the Government will be given to owner cultivators in other areas with Government help?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know about Government help. The normal procedure is, whenever we evolve new seeds, we give them to cultivators to try them in their fields.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि प्रश्न संख्या ६६३ के साथ ही प्रश्न संख्या ६७९ का उत्तर भी दे दिया जाय ।

राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद केन्द्र

***६६३. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या श्रम मंत्री १३ मई, १९५४ को पूछे गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४८९-ख के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए अलग रखी गई राशि में से कितनी रकम व्यय की गई है ;

(ख) इस केन्द्र को चलाने के लिये जो विशेषज्ञ आए हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे किन देशों से आये हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक पर होने वाला अनुमानित वार्षिक व्यय क्या है और उन्होंने अब तक क्या काम किया है ,

(घ) उत्पाद आयोग की इस सिफारिश पर, कि उन्हें प्रयोग करने के लिए एक छोटा वस्त्र कारखाना दिया जाय, क्या कार्यवाही की गई है , और

(ङ.) उस केन्द्र के क्या-क्या लाभ हैं ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली): (क) अक्तूबर १९५४ के अन्त तक २,८८१ रुपये खर्च हुए ।

(ख) मुख्य विशेषज्ञ प्राफेसर हाई फिश अमरीका से आये हैं । बाकी सर्वश्री फरनी और ब्रक्स इंगलैंड से आये हैं ।

(ग) अनुमान है कि प्रत्येक पर लगभग ११,००० रुपये प्रतिवर्ष खर्च होंगे । इन्हें आये हुए अभी थोड़े ही दिन हुए हैं और वह खास खास कारखाने वालों तथा मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत कर रहे हैं । वह दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के कुछ कारखानों में भी गये हैं ।

(घ) इस सिफारिश पर मालिकों तथा मजदूरों के विचारों के आधार पर ग़ौर किया गया था परन्तु उन में कोई समझौता न हो सकने के कारण इस विषय में कोई प्रगति न की जा सकी ।

(ङ) यह केन्द्र

(१) उत्पादकता ....,

कोशिश करता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may use an English word if he does not find a Hindi word.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: On a point of order, may I submit......

Mr. Speaker: Let that point be raised afterwards.

श्री आबिद अली :.....बढ़ाने वाले साधनों का अध्ययन करेगा और कारखानों के मालिकों तथा मजदूरों के सहयोग से इंजिनियरिंग के आधुनिक तरीकों को चुने हुए कारखानों में लागू करने के काम में सहायता देगा जिससे उत्पादिकता और मजदूरों की आमदनी बढ़े और काम करने की दशा भी सुधरे ।

(२) कारखानों के मालिकों तथा मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आधुनिक औद्योगिक इंजिनियरिंग के ढंगों को सिखाने के लिए प्रबन्ध करेगा । और

(३) सीखने वालों के काम की उनके अपने कारखानों में देखभाल करेगा ।

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know the answer in English?

Mr. Speaker: No. I do not propose to do that.

राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद केन्द्र

*६७९. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद केन्द्र बनाये जायेंगे,

(ख) क्या विदेशों में बने हुए ऐसे केन्द्रों का अध्ययन किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या-क्या हैं ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) :

(क) एक ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am one of those who have put this question. I could not follow the head or tail of what he has said. I want to put supplementaries. May I know what he has said in answer to the question?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid it is not the duty of the Chair to explain to him. This question has a wider aspect also which hon. Members should take into consideration. I may first point out that I feel hurt when Members laugh at an attempt to speak in Hindi: Hon. Members have taken an oath to be faithful to the Constitution.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is only by way of compliment.

Mr. Speaker: It should be their earnest and serious effort to see that Hindi is developed. That is why I feel

hurt. It is natural that when we are having a process of transition, there will be difficulties. We may not be able to find words properly. We might use even mixed language. But, I do not know how we can be faithful to the Constitution if we are to go on in English for 15 years and then on the 1st of January of the 16th year, we immediately turn over to Hindi. Therefore, hon. Members have to take these questions and answers in Hindi in that background. If the hon. Member finds it difficult, it is his fault. The Constitution is now functioning for five years and it is expected that there is some effort on his part at least to understand some Hindi. That is one aspect of it. In cases where I have felt that an hon. Member does not at all understand and he is not likely to master the language, very soon, I have permitted translation in other languages, in Hindi also. There are Members here who cannot follow English. They must also understand what is said. Just for the benefit of a few people who do not care or do not choose to understand Hindi, that I should have them translated in English is, I believe, not respecting the spirit of the Constitution. That is how my mind is feeling at present. Therefore, I do not propose to allow a translation. If the hon. Member does not choose to understand Hindi, he takes the risk of not being able to put supplementaries.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is not a question of choosing. I do not understand.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let me finish. The hon. Member will know the system that we are following in the Lok Sabha when we admit questions. The first name that appears in the list is the name of that Member whose question is admitted. If other names are grouped, it is for the purpose of guiding the Chair to give those Members an opportunity of putting supplementaries: not that the hon. Member's question is admitted. So, in fact, he is under a wrong supposition that because his name is clubbed together with the name of Shri M. L. Dwivedi and also that of Shri Keshavaiengar, his question is admitted. His question is not admitted. But, the names are clubbed together, just as a guidance to the Chair, as I said, that when several Members get up, the Chair might call upon Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy or Shri Keshavaiengar to put supplementaries for this question.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: The original notice of the question was in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I know it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: On a point of order. I sent a similar question in English. Shall I take it that my question is not admitted, though my name is bracketed?

Mr. Speaker: I explained the whole position. I do not know whether I have made myself clear or not. I said, the practice which I am following is that a question which is earlier, in point of time, or for other reasons, is admitted. Similar questions on the same subject are not admitted, on the ground of repetition of questions, and the practice has been followed that on the question which is admitted, the name of the Member putting that question is placed first. Here, the first name is that of Shri M. L. Dwivedi, because his question is admitted. The other two names are clubbed together more for the guidance of the Chair, so that the other Members who also tabled similar questions, which could not be admitted, may have a chance in putting supplementaries, when a number of Members get up for putting supplementaries. That is the whole point. The hon. Member's question is not admitted. His name has been clubbed together just to give a chance to him to put supplementaries.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Three names have been put in there, and it is now explained by you that the question of the first Member has been admitted, and that the questions of the other two Members have not been admitted. And you have started the practice of calling the first name, and if the first name is not available, the second name is called. Does that mean that though the question of that hon. Member has not been admitted, still he is being called as a mark of grace?

Mr. Speaker: The question is his by adoption. That is the point. I do not wish to debar any information on a question on a mere technical ground. That is the object of clubbing. When the hon. Member raised a particular point on a technical ground, namely that he is unable to put any supplementaries because the answer is not in English, I am meeting his technical ground by a technical statement of facts.

But so far as the question is concerned, if the first Member is not present, even though the second Member's question is not allowed technically, still substantially, it is his question, and therefore, it comes in. That is the whole explanation.

If the hon. Members are keen, I would drop the practice, and not call those Members and bar the question altogether. But I believe, on a balance of convenience, the House would prefer what I am doing, without being technical about it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: But there is one difficulty in this. *(Interruption)*.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I say just one point

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question Hour is being spent, and no information is being got on the other questions. Let us go to the other questions.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I make one submission on this very important matter? I am not questioning your ruling at all. But I am requesting you for the courtesy of giving the substance of the answers, so that Members who do not understand the answer but who would like to follow an important question, may be enabled to understand and follow what is going on. It is a matter of convenience and courtesy.

Mr. Speaker: I used to give that convenience some years back, but later on, with a view to encourage the development of Hindi even by some pressure or coercion, I refused to do so in the House.

Hon. Members will get the English copy of the reply at the Secretary's Table. They know it is available there. After the question is answered, if they have not understood and they have not followed what the answer has been, it is open to them to just request the Secretary to have a translation at the Table, and they will get the translation. But they are not going to get it through me by a request made in the House on the ground that they do not understand it. That is the whole point.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या मंत्रालय ने कोई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र बम्बई में खोला है जहां पर विभिन्न उद्योगों के कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर सकें। यदि हां, तो उस का क्या उद्देश्य है ग्रौर इस में क्या खर्चा हुग्रा है ?

श्री आबिद अली : वह उद्देश्य तो मैं ग्रर्ज कर चुका ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रशिक्षण दिया जायगा यह केवल निजी उद्योगों के कर्मचारियों को दिया जायगा या नेशनलाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रीज के कर्मचारियों को भी दिया जायगा ?

श्री आबिद अली : इस में सभी रहेंगे गवर्नमेन्ट ग्रफ़सरान, कारखानेदार ग्रौर मजदूर ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : ग्रभी तक इस काम के लिये कितने लोगों को चुना गया है ग्रौर वह कहां कहां से लिये गये हैं ?

श्री आबिद अली : अगर नोटिस पेश करेंगे तो इस की जानकारी मालूम कर के पेश कर दी जायगी ।

DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNISATION OF AERODROMES

***664. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to over come the delay in the execution of the programme for the development and modernisation of aerodromes during the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It is proposed (i) to augment adequately the existing strength of the Engineering personnel engaged on Civil Aviation works, and (ii) to place indents on manufacturers abroad for run-way lighting and other specialised communication and aerodrome equipment required during 1955-56 well before the close of the current financial year so that the necessary equipment could be received and installed in time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is stated in the *Progress Report on the Five Year Plan* for the last three years, that only 25 per cent. of the amount provided for in the Plan has been utilised for this purpose during the first three years. It is also stated therein that the amount could not be availed of, because we could not get equipments from foreign countries. May I know from which countries these equipments have been ordered, whether the orders have since been cancelled, and from which countries we are going to get these equipments?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is a fact that we have not been in a position to utilise the allotment for the improvement of aerodromes. The obvious difficulties are that there are rapid developments in the method of lighting and other equipments of aerodromes; and when it is planned and we decide to place orders through the Department of Supplies, we find that certain modifications in the light of the recent developments in the equipments have become necessary. So, it takes some more time.

As regards the countries on which we place orders, they are several in number—U.K., U.S.A., and other countries. But we are taking precautions this year to see that we utilise more of the allotted funds.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was stated a year ago that the lighting arrangement at Palam aerodrome was not according to the I.C.A.O. standards. May I know whether it has since been brought up to the I.C.A.O. standard?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has been, in several airfields.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Are our aerodromes that are on the international services going to receive priority in this matter of modernisation? If they are, why are they going to receive priority, as against our internal aerodromes?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, they have been given priority, and it is obvious as to why these aerodromes which are international should be equipped. It is not to the neglect of other aerodromes, but these international aerodromes are important by themselves, because they are the most important centres even for the internal services. So, when we equip them, it is not only because they are international airports, but because they are the most important centres even for the internal services.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know whether any complaints have been received from the authorities of the Pan American Airways that the lighting arrangement of the airfields at night is defective?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Personally I am not aware of that.

DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

***665. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether it is proposed to extend the services of the Delhi Transport Service to Ghaziabad in the near future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No, Sir.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the efficiency of service and the frequency in the present local routes that are being served by the D.T.S. are considered to be adequate just at present with the present number of buses?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are aware that the present number and frequency of the buses at the disposal of the D.T.S. are not adequate. We have already placed an order for 140 buses, and we are hoping that they would be coming soon, and when they arrive, we hope the position would ease substantially.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Will all those buses that are to be received be distributed over the present routes, or will any new routes be taken over, local or mofussil?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: At present, we have no intention of taking over any mofussil routes.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

शिवा राव समिति

*६२२. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :
श्री रघुरामय्या :
श्री बहादुर सिह :
श्री राधा रमण :

क्या श्रम मंत्री २७ अगस्त, १९५४ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नौकरी दफ्तरों सम्बन्धी शिवा राव समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति की कौन सी सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) The recommendations of the Shiva Rao Committee are still under consideration of the Government and final decision on the various recommendations will be taken shortly in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

VISCOUNT AIRCRAFTS

***628. Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Viscount aircrafts proposed to be purchased by the Indian Airlines Corporation will replace the existing Dakotas; and

(b) whether these Viscounts are of the same type as those which are being used at present by British European Airways?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) It is not correct to say that the Indian Airlines Corporation have decided to purchase Viscount aircraft. The type of large modern aircraft to be purchased by the Corporation is still under examination. The new aircraft, when purchased, will be put on the main trunk routes and the routes to neighbouring countries releasing the Dakotas which are now operating on those routes for being used on other routes.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

CO-OPERATIVE PERSONNEL

***629. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the assistance given so far to Bihar State for training co-operative personnel, with a view to propagate the idea of co-operative farming?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): So far no amount has been allotted to Bihar, but schemes for training of co-operative subordinate personnel have been invited from the States by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training.

WATER SUPPLY

***630. Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been sanctioned for the development of urban water supply, drainage and sullage schemes in various States in the last two years of the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of the States which have submitted schemes for approval; and

(c) the names of the towns and cities for which the schemes have been approved?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The amount of loan offered to States for their urban water supply and drainage schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme is Rs. 454·17 lakhs.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 39.]

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR SINDHEKA

***631.** { **Shri Gidwani:**
Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:
Shri T. Subrahmanyam:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of wagons of a goods train derailed and fell into a river while negotiating a bridge near Sindheka railway station on the Western Railway on the 16th October, 1954;

(b) whether there was any loss of life;

(c) what were the other losses;

(d) whether any inquiry has been instituted; and

(e) if so, what is the result of that inquiry?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. At about 14·50 hours on 16-10-54, while No. 928 Up Goods train was passing over Bridge No. 257 between Nardana and Sindkheda stations on the Surat-Bhusaval Broad Gauge Section of the Western Railway, 20 out of the 40 wagons on the train fell into the river and the remaining 20 derailed.

(b) No.

(c) The approximate cost of damage to Railway Property, *viz.*, Rolling-stock, Bridge, Permanent Way etc. was Rs. 2,16,180/-.

(d) Yes. An enquiry was held by a Committee of Railway Officers.

(e) The Report of the Committee including its findings as to the cause of the accident is under the examination of the Railway Administration.

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS FUND

***633. Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of cess collected for the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Cess Fund; and

(b) the date from which this rate has been in force?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* on mica exported from India.

(b) The 20th July, 1946.

INTERNATIONAL AND STATISTICAL TRAINING CENTRE

***634. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Statistical Training Centre on Experimental Design and Survey Techniques has been established at the Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi;

(b) if so, what will be the cost of running the Centre; and

(c) who will bear this cost?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 3½ lakhs.

(c) The major portion of the cost *i.e.* about 3 lakhs will be borne by the F.A.O., and the remaining cost by the participant countries including India, the cost to the Government of India being Rs. 15,000/-.

VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS DEMONSTRATION CENTRE

***636. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the place selected for the establishment of a vital Health Statistics Demonstration Centre; and

(b) the estimated expenditure for the proposed Centre?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No decision has yet been taken.

(b) The total expenditure on the establishment of the proposed Centre spread over a period of five years is estimated at Rs. 58,000/-.

ABSORPTION OF *ex*-TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES

***639. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *ex*-employees of the Madras Tramways employed on the Railways; and

(b) whether any restriction has been placed on their recruitment?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 185.

(b) No, Sir.

NEW TRANSMITTING STATION, DELHI

***642. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Transmitting Station at Delhi as mentioned in the First Five Year Plan of Development of Foreign Communications has started functioning; and

(b) if not, by what time it is expected to be in operation?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The proposed new Transmitting Station at Delhi has not yet started functioning. It is hoped that it will be ready for operation by about the middle of 1955.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

***643. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat purchased by Government under the International Wheat Agreement and the quantity that has already arrived in the country; and

(b) how it has been distributed to different States?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The International Wheat Agreement year is from the 1st August to the 31st July. During the year commencing from the 1st August, 1954, 5,27,000 tons of Wheat have been purchased under the Agreement of which about 84,000 tons have already arrived.

(b) The wheat already arrived has been allocated as follows:—

Madras . . .	1,800, tons.
Mysore . . .	700 tons.
Andhra . . .	1,400 tons.
West Bengal . .	46,300 tons.
Bombay . . .	16,700 tons.
Bihar . . .	9,800 tons.
Assam . . .	2,000 tons.
Orissa . . .	1,800 tons.
Hyderabad . .	500 tons.
Defence Services. .	3,000 tons.
TOTAL ..	84,000 tons

COMMITTEE FOR RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

***645. Shri Tulsidas:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the end of June 1954, the Railway Board set up a Committee to review the capacity of railway workshops with a view to increasing their output;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted any Report to Government so far; and

(c) what are its recommendations regarding the new ranges of manufactures to be introduced in the railway workshops?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The Railway Workshop Reviewing Committee was appointed with effect from 1-6-54 with a part time Chairman in the first instance. The terms of reference of the Committee, are rather comprehensive and the work is not expected to be finished before the middle of next year.

FOOD ADULTERATION ACT

***650. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to implement the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954;

(b) the names of the States which have adopted the Act; and

(c) whether any rules have been framed under it and whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Framing of rules under the Act has been taken in hand.

(b) The Act extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and will come into force on such date as may be notified by the Central Government. The question of adaptation of the Act by a State does not therefore arise.

(c) The rules are under preparation and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

HOLDING OF MAILS

***651. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the daily mail between Sagwara and Dungarpur was held up a number of times during the months of September and October, 1954;

(b) the dates when this occurred;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the arrangements which Government propose to make for the future?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The mails were held up twice during September and once in October, 1954.

(b) and (c). (i) The hold up from 9-9-54 to 11-9-54 was on account of heavy floods in the river Antri which could not be crossed.

(ii) 15-9-54 to 17-9-54 and 18-10-54 to 21-10-54: The road was not negotiable by motor vehicles on account of rains. According to the contract the contractor should have engaged *mazdoors* to convey the mails but he failed to do so

(d) Instructions have been issued to the Postmasters to arrange conveyance of mails departmentally whenever the contractor fails to convey them in time except when the river is not crossable.

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES OF MADHYA PRADESH

***656. Mulla Abdullabhai:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of new special minor irrigation schemes of Madhya Pradesh State have recently been approved by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for these schemes during the year 1954-55; and

(c) what is their number?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1000:29 lakhs as loan.

(c) Thirteen.

COASTAL FISHING

***657. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any financial assistance for improving coastal fishing during the year 1953-54; and

(b) the extent of such assistance given to each of the maritime States?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The following grants were made under the Grow More Food Schemes:—

	Rs.
Bombay . . .	49,000
Madras . .	1,68,000
Saurashtra . .	16,000
Travancore-Cochin .	25,000

In case of Travancore-Cochin the Government of India also contributed Rs. 73,938, being 50 per cent. of the internal expenditure in respect of the Norwegian Aid Programme.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

***658. Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been enforced in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the total number of workers coming under the Scheme;

(c) how many establishments have been given exemption; and

(d) how many workers are involved in these exempted industries?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) Not yet.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

***666. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government during 1954 to develop tourist traffic in India; and

(b) whether there are any new schemes therefor under consideration of Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The steps so far taken by Government during 1954 *inter alia* include (i) opening of new tourist offices at Bengalore, Aurangabad, Simla, Ootacamund and Darjeeling and the provision of special staff in Ceylon and Australia to look after publicity matters and to give information to tourist about India, (ii) provision of rail-*cum*-road and rail-*cum*-air concessions for visitors to Kashmir, (iii) participation in the British Industries Fair held in London in May 1954, Art Exhibition at Cairo in May 1954 and Lausanna Exhibition in September 1954, (v) improvement of communications etc. to Ajanta-Ellora, (v) Guides Training Schemes, (vi) subsidies to State Governments, and (vii) bringing out new publicity literature.

(b) The State Governments were requested to make a detailed survey of the tourists centres in their regions and to indicate to the Central Government the improvements that are required to be affected in the near future. On receipt of recommendations by the State Governments, the position will be examined, for the purpose of preparing a co-ordinated scheme.

TELEPHONE PUBLIC CALL OFFICES

***667. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telephone Public Call Offices working at present in the country; and

(b) the number of applications pending for the opening of more Public Call Offices?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 2,814.

(b) 532.

Gosamwardhana DAY

***668. Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "*Gosamwardhana* Day" was celebrated in all the States as decided by the "Central Council of *Gosamwardhana*"; and

(b) if so, what were the special features of these celebrations?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Cattle shows, Gosammelans, exhibition of improved cattle feeds and dairy equipment, radio talks on the subject, award of prizes for cattle, opening of veterinary hospitals, distribution of approved bulls and improved fodder seeds, prophylactic inoculations against diseases etc. were arranged to create enthusiasm among the people for development of cattle wealth of the country on the proper lines.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

***669** { **Shri C. R. Chowdary:**
Dr. Rama Rao:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of Rs. 30 lakhs made for fisheries development in the mouth of the River Godavari under the Colombo Plan has been diverted to some other point in the East Coast;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Andhra State Government were consulted in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SPECIAL DIET KITCHENS IN HOSPITALS

***670. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of teaching hospitals in U.P. where special diet kitchens have either been or are proposed to be opened; and

(b) what would be the expenditure over these kitchens?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) One special diet kitchen is proposed to be open at the Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra.

(b) A non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 6,000 and recurring expenditure of Rs. 15,000 per annum is involved in the establishment of a special diet kitchen at the Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra.

INDIAN DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE

***671** { **Shri Jhulan Sinha:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 522 on the 1st March, 1954 and state whether any new site has been selected for the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): No.

NEW ANTI-MALARIA DRUG

***672. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that a drug ten times more efficacious than Quinine for the treatment of malaria has been discovered in U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiries in this regard from the Government of U.S.S.R.; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) A newspaper report to this effect has been seen.

(b) and (c). Necessary enquiries in the matter are being made.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

***673. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 50 on the 16th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have pressed for an early meeting of the International Wheat Council to draw up a fresh International Wheat Agreement to fix a new range of prices; and

(b) whether the International Wheat Council have accepted the proposal and have agreed to meet in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

***674. Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the Indian medical students studying in post-graduate classes in England are being afforded every facility for work in clinics etc.?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Yes.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

***675. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the amount spent so far on the passenger amenities under various items on the North Eastern Railway out of the amount sanctioned for 1954-55?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Rs. 8·58 lakhs.

गोबर से गैस

***६७६. श्री जी० एल० चौधरी :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोबर से गैस बनाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत्त प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर दिल्ली के निकट १६ गैंस उत्पादन करने वाले संयंत्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई हैं , और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए कौन-कौन से स्थान चुने गये हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The first plant is being set up at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

(c) After the working of the plant has been tested at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the places for the remaining plants will be selected from the villages round about Delhi.

DABOK AERODROME

***677. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 68 asked on the 24th August, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the requisite area of land has since been acquired for the construction of Dabok Aerodrome in Rajasthan;

(b) whether an outline sketch of the proposed aerodrome has been prepared; and

(c) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Not yet. The possession of the land has not yet been delivered to the Civil Aviation Department by the State authorities.

(b) and (c). A development plan of the aerodrome is being finalised. I shall lay a copy of the plan on the Table of the House as early as possible.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AT IMPHAL

***678. Shri L. Jogeswar Singh**: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open an Employment Exchange Bureau at Imphal; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) No. A suggestion to this effect was, however, made in May, 1952 by the Regional Employment Advisory Committee, Assam.

(b) Question does not arise. But I am glad the hon. Member has drawn my attention to this. I shall have the matter further considered.

INDIAN AIR-LINES CORPORATION

*680 { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri K. C. Sodhia:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1051 asked on the 17th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation have taken any steps to implement the recommendations of the Services Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the information required. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 40.]

HEALTH PLANS

***681. Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the expenditure incurred so far on the various items in connection with the health plans under the Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): A statement showing the progress of expenditure on the health schemes of the Central Government under the Five Year Plan is laid on the Talbe of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure 41.]

As regards the health plans of the State Governments, the information is contained in the progress report of the Five Year Plan for 1953-54, as published by the Planning Commission and a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 29th September, 1954.

MISSION HOSPITAL IN DELHI

***682. Ch. Raghubir Singh**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether Government will have a say in the management of the Roman Catholic Mission Hospital Delhi, by virtue of the grant given to it?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The reply is in the negative.

RAIL LINK

***683. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal for construction of a new railway line from Wadi to Gadag; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of construction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD. BANGALORE

***684. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the development and assembly of a 12-Channel open wire Carrier Equipment System at the Indian Telephone Industries in Bangalore has been prepared and approved by Government;

(b) if so, what are the important features of this scheme; and

(c) the steps so far taken to give effect to it?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) An agreement has been reached with the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company Ltd., that orders for 12-Channel Carrier System will be placed on them on the condition that:—

(i) They will use their best endeavours to put the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore into production of this equipment; (ii) for this purpose they will supply free of cost all manufacturing and engineering information; (iii) they will supply as required by the Indian Telephone Industries from time to time, all drawings, companies, piece parts, tools and raw materials; (iv) they will train Indian Engineers at their factories and laboratories in England at their own cost; and (v) Government of India will have the power to terminate these arrangements if the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company fail to supply information or render assistance in accordance with the scheme

(c) Three Engineers from the Indian Telephone Industries are shortly leaving for the U.K. to finalise arrangements for the supply of manufacturing information, tools, machinery, etc, and to arrange training facilities.

LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL CALCUTTA

***685. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a list of applications with their dates and the names of the applicants under Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which are pending before the Labour Appellate Tribunal. Calcutta Branch from the Bihar State?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): On the assumption that the Hon'ble Member is referring to Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, a statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 42.]

DINING CARSIN TRAINS

***686. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 37 on the 16th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the number of dining cars which have so far been provided for the use of third class passengers;

(b) the number of additional bogies which are to be provided for the dining cars in different trains to avoid rush of passengers at meal times; and

(c) whether with the provision of additional bogies for the dining cars, there is any likelihood of the number of passenger bogies being reduced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Dining Cars (including Restaurant Cars) provided on 40 trains on Indian Railways are now available for the use of third class passengers.

(b) Dining Cars (or Restaurant Cars) are provided at the rate of one per train on which they are scheduled to be run. No additional dining cars have been provided to avoid rush. When there is a rush of passengers at meal times, more than one sitting is arranged.

(c) Does not arise.

MEDICINAL PLANTS

484. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give assistance to States in the matter of systematic cultivation and collection of medicinal plants;

(b) if so, the steps taken; and

(c) the names of the State Governments which have any programme for cultivation of rare plants with known potential medicinal value?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Indian Council of Agriculture Research is giving financial assistance to the State Governments for research schemes regarding the cultivation of medicinal plants.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of Sabha. [*See* Appendix III annexure No. 43.]

(c) West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, U.P. (Chakrata under Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun).

KEY VILLAGE AND ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTRES

485. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Key Village and Artificial Insemination Centres have been opened in the Western Himalayan region Districts for the improvement of milch cattle; and

(b) if so, at what places?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 44.]

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, NAGPUR

486. Shri N. A. Borkar: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House giving the following details:

(a) the total number of candidates registered in different categories in the Employment Exchange, Nagpur during the last three years;

(b) the total number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes registered under various categories during this period; and

(c) the total number of registered candidates (Scheduled Caste and others) who got employment in different trades?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 45.]

IMPORT OF TRACTORS

487. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tractors imported into India during 1953-54 (i) on Government account; and (ii) on private account;

(b) the total value of these imports under each head; and

(c) the names of the foreign countries which shared in the above imports and to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 46.]

CONTROL OF MALARIA

488. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the results achieved in the control of Malaria by spraying D.D.T. during the last two years; and

(b) what conclusions have been arrived at?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) A survey of the areas where Malaria Control Units operated, was made in 1953-54, while that for the current year is in progress.

(b) Conclusions will be arrived at after the data which are being collected from State Governments, are compiled.

DELIVERY OF MAILS

489. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that postal parcels from Bikaner and Delhi to Bangalore take nearly a month to reach their destination; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to obviate this delay in transit?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No such complaint has so far been made to the Department.

(b) Does not arise.

दाइयों का प्रशिक्षण

४९०. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिशु आपात निधि के अन्तर्गत जो एक लाख चार हजार की रकम भारत को मिली हैं, उससे किन-किन राज्यों में दाईयों के प्रशिक्षण का कार्य चल रहा हैं ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं के अन्तगत कितनी दाईयों को शिक्षण तथा प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा हैं ,

(ग) दाईयों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए जो चुनाव होता हैं, वह किस आधार पर होता हैं ; और

(घ) कुल कितनी दाइयों के प्रशिक्षण का प्रबन्ध होगा और प्रशिक्षण के बाद क्या सरकार उन्हें काम दे सकेगी ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The Training of 'Dais' is being conducted under the UNICEF/WHO MCH/Nursing Projects in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad. The total UNICEF assistance for this project is $ 84,000 out of which $ 10,000 are for stipends or rewards to 'Dais' and $ 74,000 for equipment and supplies.

(b) It is proposed to train approximately 3,500 'Dais' in the first instance under this scheme.

(c) the selection is made by the State Government concerned in the following manner.

The number of women practising midwifery in a particular area is ascertained after a survey of the number of births in that area. Selection for training is made from among such women who have a large practice and who have little or no training in modern clinical methods. The number selected is so fixed that there is one dai for every fifty births.

(d) the total number of 'Dais' to be trained under the Scheme would be 3,500. The Government of India and the State Governments are not committed to give employment to such dais after completion of the training. The main objects of this training to untrained dais in the various States are:

(i) To improve midwifery services in the rural areas by utilising the existing dais;

(ii) to introduce knowledge of cleanliness and asepsis so that dais' practice is improved and the incidence of sepsis reduced;

(iii) to train the dais to recognise conditions when they should obtain assistance from qualified staff;

(iv) to wean the dai away from crude methods of practice and the use of unscientific methods and equipment;

(v) to help her to an agent between the Maternity and Child Welfare Services or the hospital services of the areas and the family she is serving.

रेडियो-सक्रिय फासफोरस समस्थानिक (आइसोटोपस)

४९१. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि गवेषणा संस्था नई दिल्ली ने अमेरिका से आयात की हुई रेडियो-सक्रिय फासफोरस समस्थानिक (आइसोटोपस) का कोई उपयोग किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या सफलता मिली है ?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Radio Active Phosphorus Isotopes have just been received from U.S.A., and work is in progress.

रेडियो-सक्रिय फासफोरस समस्थानिक (आइसोटोप्स)

८६४ श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेडियो-सक्रिय फासफोरस समस्थानिक (आइसोटोप्स) की सहायता से भूमि के वर्गीकरण के सम्बन्ध में जो विशेषज्ञों की सहायता अमेरिका से प्राप्त की है उसका प्रकार क्या है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में वहां से कितने विशेषज्ञ आये हैं और उन्होंने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ;

(ग) भूमि के बीस वर्ग बना कर गवेषणा-कार्य करने की जो भारतीय कृषि गवेषणा संस्था की प्रस्थापना थी उस में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में अमेरिका से किस प्रकार की मशीनें तथा अन्य सामग्री आई हैं ; और

(ङ.) इस कार्य पर सरकार द्वारा किया जाने वाला अनुमानित व्यय क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The services of one soil Scientist have been obtained from U.S.A. He has completed the preliminaries.

(c) and (d). A Radio tracer laboratory *cum*-green house is under construction; the equipment for fitting up the laboratory has been received; and work on classification of Indian Soils in six Zonal centres is in progress.

(e) The total expenditure on operational Agreement No. 4 which envisages other related work like cartography, soil survey, soil testing, besides Radio Active Tracer work is estimated at Rs. 11,43,000 in 3 years.

अज्ञात बीमारी

४९३. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :
श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद सिन्हा :
श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी :
श्री बहादुर सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) "विरस् एन्सीफेलीटिस" नामक अज्ञात बीमारी के उपचार तथा चिकित्सा के लिये क्या कोई अनुसन्धान किया गया हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां और उस में कितनी सफलता मिली,

(ग). इस बीमारी से देश भर में कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई,

(घ) क्या अस्पतालों में प्रविष्ट रोगियों में से कोई बचा और यदि हां, तो कितने, और

(ङ) इस बीमारी के फिर से होने की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No investigation has been undertaken specifically for the purpose of evolving a specific treatment for the disease. Investigations are under way, however, to elucidate the etiology of the disease.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 118 (including 9 from suspected cases) from May, 1954, when the first case was reported up to the end of October, 1954.

(d) Out of 623 cases reported during that period, 505 have survived.

(e) On the basis of knowledge available to-date, State Governments have been informed of the possible measures to be taken for the prevention of the disease. No specific preventive measures, such as the use of preventive vaccine, etc. are however, available so far for the purpose.

MANUFACTURE OF TELEPHONE PARTS IN INDIA

494. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of parts a telephone consists of and the equipment necessary for its working;

(b) which of the components are manufactured in India and which of them are imported from outside;

(c) the percentage valuation of the parts imported;

(d) whether any attempt is being made to manufacture them in India; and

(e) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The telephone instrument consists of 539 parts including inside wiring for connecting the various parts of the instrument. The equipment necessary for the working of a telephone is exchange equipment, external wires, lines, poles, cables, Batteries etc.

(b) Except for Magnet (1 type), Washer (1 type) and Ball bearing (1 type), which are imported at present, all components of a telephone instrument are manufactured in India.

(c) 1 per cent.

(d) and (e). These parts are not being manufactured at present but like other telephone components, it is proposed to manufacture these in India.

RAILWAY WAGONS

495. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Pandit S. C. Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons that are required to meet India's immediate needs;

(b) the number of wagons that India would require annually to cope with the needs of Railways; and

(c) when Government hope to be in a position to meet all our demands locally?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) It is estimated that about 250,000 (four-wheelers) wagons would be required by the end of the First Five-year Plan to meet requirements.

(b) About 12,000 to 13,000 wagons will be required annually to the end of the 2nd Plan Period.

(c) We are practically self-sufficient for normal replacement and additions and within about two years the necessity for ordering abroad is likely to be obviated except in regard to some special type stock.

THEFT ON RAILWAYS

496. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether theft and pillferage of coal from wagons while in transit has considerably increased in recent months; and

(b) the number of complaints received in this connection at various Railway Stations (specially from Calcutta, Delhi and Patna) in 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There is no evidence of an increase in the recent months in loss of coal from wagons while in transit due to theft and pilferage.

(b) 126 complaints were received during the period from 1st April to 30th September, 1954. Of these, 16 were from Calcutta and 2 from Delhi. No complaint was received from Patna.

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

497. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals so far built by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund in the different coal fields;

(b) the total number of beds provided in these hospitals; and

(c) the daily average number of indoor and outdoor patients of these hospitals?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 47.]

RICE MILLS

498. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of existing rice mills in India, State-wise;

(b) the number of workers employed in each mill; and

(c) the total quantity of rice husked out annually from paddy, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Complete detailed information about the number of workers employed in each mill and the quantity of rice milled by the mills is not readily available with Government. Its collection will involve considerable labour which will not be commensurate with the advantage to be obtained. A statement is therefore, placed on the Table of the House giving such information as is available. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 48.]

ROAD MILEAGE IN ANDHRA STATE

499. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of National Highways completed in Andhra so far;

(b) the mileage that is under construction;

(c) the target fixed for 1951 to 1956 period in that state with respect to;

(i) New Roads,

(ii) Improvement of existing Roads,

(iii) Bridges; and

(d) what are the selected roads and what is their mileage?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 2 miles under the current five year programme.

(b) 24 miles.

(c) (i) New Roads ... 24 Miles.

(ii) Improvement of existing roads .. 130 miles.

(iii) Bridges .. 6 Nos.

(d) National Highways Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 9. The total mileage of these National Highways in Andhra is 861.

HOUSES FOR D.T.S. EMPLOYEES

500. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the houses for the employees of the Delhi Transport Service have been constructed and also allotted to them since 1953 upto the 31st October, 1954;

(b) how many buildings for depots and workshop have been constructed so far; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No quarters for staff have been constructed so far. Two residential flats have been constructed on the first floor of the depot building at Vinay Nagar and four on the first floor of the depot building on the Coronation Road.

(b) Two buildings for the depots in Vinay Nagar and on Coronation Road have been constructed. The building on the Coronation Road will also house the Central Workshop.

(c) Rs. 10,50,266/11/6 excluding the cost of land.

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS FUND

501. Shri Nanadas: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected for the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Cess Fund and spent since its inception State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the balance on hand at present State-wise?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) and (b). A statement showing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 49.]

शकूर बस्ती स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल

५०२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में शकूर बस्ती रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक ऊपरी पुल बनायें जाने की प्रस्थापना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अनुमानित लागत क्या आएगी ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) किचनर रोड और ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड को शकरबस्ती रेलवे स्टेशन के रास्ते करनाल के साथ मिलाने का प्रस्ताव दिल्ली राज्य सरकार के सामने है, जिस में शकूरबस्ती यार्ड को एक ऊपरी पुल बना कर पार करने का विचार है ।

(ख) अभी दिल्ली राज्य पी० डबल्य० डी० ने इस के खर्च का अनुमान नहीं लगाया है ।

STOPPAGE OF TRAIN

503. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the reasons for the cancellation of stoppage of some trains at Gokulnagar Railway Station on the North Eastern Railway causing thereby inconvenience to the public?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): On a representation received from the Sugar Factory at Gokulnagar Nos. 308 Up and 211 Up/212 Down Express trains were provided halts at Gokulnagar station with effect from

May 1952, mainly to provide transport facilities for the workers of the Sugar Factory. As the Sugar Factory at Gokulnagar had closed down and also as the through traffic to an from this stations did not justify the retention of the halts of these long distance fast trains, the halt of No. 211 Up was discontinued from 1st April, 1954 and that of No. 308 Up and 212 Down from 1st October, 1954.

AERODROMES

504. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where (i) new aerodromes have been constructed during the last two years and (ii) substantial improvements have been made to the existing aerodromes;

(b) the cost incurred in each case:

(c) whether there is any plan for expansion of air service under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, what progress has been made till now in this direction?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the Table giving the requisite information. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 50.]

(c) Proposals for the Second Five Year Plan are under preparation and it is too early to say what type of expansion programme of air services may be included in the Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में तार देने की सुविधायें

५०५. श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर, बलिया तथा आजमगढ़ जिलों के किन-किन डाकघरों तथा रेलवे स्टेशनों में १९५० तक आम जनता को तार देने की सुविधायें थीं और अब नहीं हैं ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बनारस और रसड़ा (बलिया जिला) के बीच के स्टेशनों पर तार देने की सुविधायें थीं, परन्तु वह इस समय नहीं हैं , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) All the Posts and Telegraphs facilities in Ghazipur, Ballia and Azamgarh (Districts of U.P.) which existed in 1950 still exist.

The following Railway Telegraph offices in the above districts were closed in 1953:—

1. Saidpur Bhitri.
2. Taraon.
3. Nandgang.
4. Ghazipur Ghat.
5. Shahbaz-Kuli.
6. Yusufpur.
7. Dhondha Dih.
8. Tajpur Dehma.
9. Pephna.
10. Bansdih Road.
11. Sahatwar.
12. Reoti.
13. Bakulha.
14. Revelgang Ghat.
15. Revelgang.

(b) Out of 21 stations between Banaras and Rasra the telegraph facilities were withdrawn by the Railway authorities from 12.

(c) The licensed Railway telegraph offices were closed by N.E. Railway authorities. Since these were maintained by the Railways the reason for their closing down are not known to this Department.

Per Capita CONSUMPTION OF FISH

506. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average *per capita* consumption of fish in India;

(b) how it compares with the *per capita* consumption in the neighbouring countries of Asia; and

(c) whether there has been any improvement in the *per capita* availability of fish during the first 3 years of the Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 3·98 lbs.

(b) Statement placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 51.]

(c) Yes, to some extent. It is estimated to have increased to nearly 4 lb. from 3·36 lbs. in 1948.

INTERNATIONAL FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

507. Shri Keshavaiengar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the candidates selected under the International Farm Youth Exchange Programme, State-wise, this year; and

(b) how the selection was made?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A statement giving the names of persons state-wise sent to U.S.A. in April, 1954 under the International Farm Youth Exchange Programme is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 52.]

(b) The applications of the Indian farm boys who fulfilled the prescribed qualifications were sent to their respective State Governments for preliminary selection by the State Selection Committee. The Central Selection Committee made final selection after interview out of the candidates recommended by the various State Selection Committees.

VENDING CONTRACTS

508. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in the matter of awarding catering contracts to the co-operative societies in preference to the individual contractors;

(b) whether Government encourage the Railway employees to have their own Consumers Co-operative Societies and afford them all facilities so far extended to individual caterers; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not recognising and extending facilities to the Staff Consumers Co-operative Society located in the premises of the C.O.P.S. of the North Eastern Railway at Gorakhpur?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) In awarding vending and catering contracts, other things being equal, preference is given to displaced persons and registered Co-operative Societies. As between displaced persons and co-operative societies, preference is given to the former.

Regarding the future policy in this matter the recommendations of the Committee appointed under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister are under consideration.

(b) Yes. But it is the policy of Government not to award catering contracts to consumers co-operative societies of their own employees.

(c) There is no registered consumers co-operative society of the staff in the premises of the C.O.P.S. North Eastern Railway.

RAILWAY COACHES

509. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of goods-wagons and passengers coaches in the North Eastern Railway declared unfit for use and auctioned since 1950;

(b) the reasons for declaring them unfit; and

(c) the amount realized from the auction and the amount required to replace them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Goods wagons 1073; Passenger coaches 26.

(b) Most of the stock was overage and were unfit for further service, repairs being uneconomical.

(c) Amount realised was Rs. 3,74,514. For replacement of an equivalent number of vehicles approximately rupees 1:23 crores will be required.

ORISSA FLYING CLUB

510. Shri Sarangadhar Das: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy or grant given to the Orissa Flying Club, year-wise, since its inception;

(b) the number of pilots trained by this Club;

(c) the expenditure incurred by it per pilot;

(d) the number of training planes in possession of the club; and

(e) whether these planes belong to the Club or to the Central or the State Government?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:—

Year	Subsidies paid to Orissa Flying Club	Pilots trained 'A'	'B'	Total	Remarks.
1947-48	Rs. 35,547	5	—	5	The Club was compelled to close down in 1952 due to dearth of trainees but was revived in July, 1953. Out o the amount of Rs. 25,000 paid to the Club for construction of a hangar, a sum of Rs. 6,000 has been recovered from the Club, during the current year, as the Club did not put up a hangar, and as a hangar is now being provided for the Club by the Govt.
1948-49	Rs. 49,098 (towards recurring expenses)	7	1	8	
	Rs. 25,000 (Capital for a hangar)				
1949-50	Rs. 77,770	8	1	9	
1950-51	Rs. 57,308	11	3	14	
1951-52	Rs. 37,640	10	—	10	
1952-53	Rs. 31,246	—	1	1	
1953-54	Rs. 31,021	—	—	—	*There are at present five candidates under training-4 for 'A' licence and one for 'B' licence.
1954-55*	Rs. 20,000 (up-to-date)	1	—	1	
Total	Rs. 3,64,630	42	6	48	

(c) The number of pilots shown as trained during a particular year referred to the persons who obtained their licences during that particular year.

It does not necessarily mean that the entire training of those pilots was carried out during that year. It will be difficult to give accurate figures of expenditure incurred on each pilot each year. But the cost per flying hour incurred by the Club during each of the years were as follows:—

Year 1	Cost p. h. 2
1947-48	637·7
1948-49	453·3
1949-50	92·1
1950-51	115·9
1951-52	176·5
1952-53	227·7
1953-54	483·7

(d) Seven.

(e) 3 loaned by the Central Government and 4 owned by the Club.

BREACHES IN RAILWAY LINES

511. { **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:**
Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the through railway link to Assam breached beyond Assam post Siliguri and between Siliguri and Amingaon as a result of the recent floods in North Bengal;

(b) which of these breaches have been completely repaired; and

(c) the time it will take to re-establish through railway link to Assam?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement showing the places where the through railway link to Assam breached as a result of the recent floods in North Bengal is attached. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 53.]

(b) All breaches on the Assam Rail Link have been repaired and through running to and from Assam restored with effect from 13th November, 1954.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य भारत के डाक निरीक्षक

५१२. श्री राधे लाल व्यास : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत के डाक विभाग के केंद्रीय डाक-तार विभाग में विलय के समय, मध्य भारत में कितने डाक निरीक्षक (इंस्पेक्टर) थे ;

(ख) उन पदों के क्या नाम हैं जिन पर विलय के बाद उन्हें रखा गया हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच हैं कि उन से कनिष्ठ अधिकारी अब ऊंचे पदों पर पहुंच गए हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Thirteen.

(b) Five have been appointed in the Lower Selection grade scale of Rs. 160—250 and the remaining 8 have been appointed to the clerical time-scale of Rs. 60—170, but the possibility of up-grading the latter is being re-examined.

(c) Their relative *ex*-State seniority has been maintained. One official, however, not provided in the Inspectors' grade, has represented for the refixation of his seniority. This is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

LAND ACQUISITION DEPARTMENT OF TRIPURA

513. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of compensation claims are outstanding with the Land Acquisition Department of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite the payment?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

BANARAS RAILWAY STATION

514. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the construction work of the Banaras station will be completed;

(b) the total money sanctioned for the purpose;

(c) the amount spent so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that the construction work is behind schedule; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alegasan): (a) By the end of March 1955.

(b) Rs. 1·5 lakhs.

(c) Approximately Rs. 60,000.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Mainly due to non-receipt of steel joists.

USELESS RAILWAY ENGINES

515. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of engines and wagons declared unfit for use and lying at Moghalsarai yard;

(b) the total value assessed of all the waste materials; and

(c) whether Government propose to send them to Chittaranjan or Tata Steel Works for rehabilitation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 5 condemned engines only are lying in Moghalsarai Running Shed and not in the yard.

(b) The locomotives are only of scrap value. The actual monetary value is not available but a rough estimate is about Rs. 40,000/-.

(c) No.

TOOFAN EXPRESS

516. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the representation for a change in the timings of the Toofan Express; and

(b) how long it will take to finalise the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The suggestion made in the representation referred to, namely, that No. 64 Down Toofan Express trains should be started from Delhi at 12-30 hours as against 10-20 hours at present has been examined. It is not feasible to implement the suggestion at present as it involves alteration in the timings of No. 68 Down Delhi-Sealdah Express between Moghalsarai and Sealdah and connecting trains at Gaya and Gomoh which are considered suitable to meet the overall requirements. Further, later arrival of No. 64 Down and 68 Down at Howrah and Sealdah will clash with the peak period suburban trains.

HILL STATION ALLOWANCE TO AIR EMPLOYEES

517. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any hill station allowance is paid to the staff of Imphal Aerodrome;

(b) if so, the rate of the allowance;

(c) whether any winter uniform or an allowance in lieu thereof is paid to these employees;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are no quarters for the staff near the aerodrome; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to build new houses or give them house rent allowance?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Certain categories of class III and IV staff are supplied with winter uniform.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) This aerodrome is in temporary use and it is being shifted to a new site at Tulihal where the staff would be provided with quarters. The question of granting them house rent allowance is being examined.

OVER-TIME ALLOWANCE TO AIR EMPLOYEES

518. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the rules governing the grant of over-time allowance to Radio operators, Radio technicians, Aerodrome operators and other operational staff working in various aerodromes in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that no allowance is given to the persons who are in charge of Cash and Stores; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Over-time allowance for operational staff of the Civil Aviation Department has been introduced with effect from the 1st April 1954 as an experimental measure and is at present admissible to Communication Assistants, Radio Operators and Radio Technicians engaged on actual operational work. The question of its extension to other categories of operational staff of the Civil Aviation Department has not yet been examined.

The rules governing the grant of over-time allowance are:

(i) The allowance is payable for all duty done in excess of 45 hours per week.

(ii) Over-time duty is resorted to only when absolutely necessary under orders of the Officer-in-Charge of the Station.

(iii) Over-time of half an hour and more is counted as full hour while less than half hour is ignored.

(iv) The rates of allowance granted are:

Pay Range	Rate of allowance per hour.
Up to Rs. 85	Rs. 0 8 6
Between Rs. 86 and Rs. 100	Rs. 0 11 6
Between Rs. 101 and Rs. 130	Rs. 0 12 0
Between Rs. 131 and Rs. 170	Rs. 0 15 6
Between Rs. 171 and Rs. 200	Rs. 1 3 0
Between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250	Rs. 1 7 0
Between Rs. 251 and Rs. 325	Rs. 1 13 6
Above Rs. 325	Rs. 2 2 0

(b) Special pay is being paid to persons who are in charge of cash exceeding specified amounts. No special pay is being paid to persons holding charge of Stores.

(c) Stores are handled by Storekeepers and Store Clerks in the course of their normal duties and, as such, the question of grant of any special pay or allowance does not arise.

RIKHAVDEO POST OFFICE

519. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rikhavdeo combined post office is not functioning efficiently;

(b) whether it is a fact that letters are not delivered by that office in due time; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation as to maladministration in mail deliveries at that office?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

RAILWAY PORTERS AT CHITTORGARH STATION

520. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of licences issued to porters at Chittorgarh Railway Station is not adequate to cope with the requirements of the touring public; and

(b) whether Government have received any complaint in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The number of porters at the station is adequate to cope with the requirements of passengers.

(b) No.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

521. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the **Minister of Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken in 1951 for upgrading one-third of the number of posts of Record Lifters and Sorters from the scale of Rs. 40—60 to the scale of Rs. 55—85;

(b) if so, what were the terms and conditions prescribed for promotion of the employees to the posts in the higher grade;

(c) whether Government have under their consideration the question of re-classifying the posts in the grade of Rs. 40—60, Rs. 55—85 and Rs. 55—130; and

(d) if so, decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The incumbents of the posts in the higher grade were to be put to good use by a proper redistribution of work between the grades of Rs. 55—85 and 40—60, the staff in the former grade being called upon to perform semi-clerical duties. Future entrants to the higher grade were also required to possess educational qualifications higher than a slight degree of literacy required for posts in the lower grade.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

P. AND T. OFFICES IN MADHYA PRADESH

522. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post and Telegraph Offices in Madhya Pradesh in August 1947;

(b) the number of Post and Telegraph Offices opened there (year-wise) since August, 1947; and

(c) the number of places where new Post and Telegraph Offices are proposed to be opened during the remaining period of the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) On the 15th August, 1947 there were in Madhya Pradesh 31 post offices, 156 P. & T. Combined Offices and 3 Departmental Telegraph Offices.

(b) A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 54.]

(c) About 800 Post Offices and 44 Telegraph Offices.

न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दोषसिद्धियां

५२३. श्री जी० एल० चौधरी : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९५४ में उत्तर प्रदेश में न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, १९४८ के अन्तर्गत कितने अभियोग लगाये गये ;

(ख) कितने मुकद्दमों में दोषसिद्धियां हुईं ; और

(ग) कितने मुकदमों में दोषसिद्धियां नहीं हुईं ?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): Information about employments within the purview of the Uttar Pradesh Government is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received. So far as employments in the Central sphere are concerned, the figures are:

(a) 8, of which five have been decided so far;

(b) 3.

(c) 2.

THEFTS ON EASTERN RAILWAYS

524. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of theft that have taken place on the Eastern Railway during the period from the 1st January, 1953 to the 31st October, 1954;

(b) whether any enquiries were held in regard to these thefts; and

(c) if so, what do they reveal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The number of cases of thefts under different categories that occurred over the Eastern Railway during the period from 1st January, 1953 to 31st October, 1954 are:—

Running train thefts 3093; Yard thefts 724; Goods shed thefts 208; Parcel thefts 68; Platform thefts 145; Total 4238.

(b) Yes.

(c) The enquiries reveal that the main contributory cause is the persistent activity of criminal gangs in industrial belts and even elsewhere, in spite of vigilance by the Watch and Ward and Railway Police staff.

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS IN ORISSA

525. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a grant for post office buildings in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned district-wise; and

(c) the names of the post offices for which such grants have been sanctioned?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b):

District	Amount sanctioned.
	Rs.
1. Sambalpur	33,000
2. Cuttack	1,06,000
3. Balasore	93,000
4. Puri	49,000
5. Ganjam	77,000
6. Koraput	20,000

(c):

Name of Post Office	District.
1. Sambalpur	Sambalpur.
2. Cuttack G.P.O. 3. Jajpur. 4. Kendrapara. 5. Pattamundai. 6. Chandinichauk (Cuttack).	Cuttack.
7. Balasore. 8. Jaleshwar. 9. Soro.	Balasore.
10. Khurda. 11. Sakhigopal.	Puri.
12. Berhampur. 13. Aska.	Jangam.
14. Jaypore.	Koraput.

THEFTS ON TRAINS

526. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Railways be pleased** to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts and pilferages from running goods trains occurred during January-September, 1954 between Howrah and Khargpur on the Eastern Railway;

(b) the corresponding figures for 1952 and 1953; and

(c) the steps taken to stop them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 55.]

INDEX
TO
LOK SABHA DEBATES—PART I

Vol. VI, No. 13

2ND DECEMBER, 1954

A

ABDULLABHAI, MULLA—
- Question by—
  - Minor irrigation schemes of Madhya Pradesh 866-67.
  - P. and T. Offices in Madhya Pradesh 901-02.

ACT(S)—
- Question re—
  - Food Adulteration—— 865-66.
  - *Niuntam masoori adhinium ke antargat doshsidhian.* (न्यूनतम मंजूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दोषसिद्धियां) 902.

ADULTERATION—
- Question re—
  - Food——Act. 865-66.

AERODROME(S)—
- Question *re*—
  - Aerodromes. 889.
  - Dabok——. 872-73.
  - Development and modernisation of—— 857-58.
  - Over-time allowance to Air employees. 898-99.

AERODROME, IMPHAL—
- Question *re*—
  - Hill station allowance to Air employees. 898.

AGREEMENT—
- Question *re*—
  - International Wheat——. 839-41, 864.

AID(S)—
- Question *re*—
  - Medicinal plants. 877.

AIRCRAFT(S)—
- Question *re*—
  - Viscount——. 860.

ALLOTMENT—
- Question *re*—
  - Supply of rice to Jammu and Kashmir. 828-29.

ALLOWANCE(S)—
- Question *re*—
  - Over-time——to Air employe 898-99.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF——
- Question *re*—
  - International Farm Youth Exchange Programme. 891.
  - *Radio-sakriya phasphorus samsthanik (isotopes).* [रेडियो-सक्रिय फासफोरस समस्थानिक (आइसोटोप्स)] 881-82.

AMINGAON—
- Question *re*—
  - Breaches in Railway lines. 894-95.

AMJAD ALI, SHRI—
- Question by—
  - Breaches in railway lines. 894-95.
  - Damage to railway track. 838-39.

ANDHRA—
- Question *re*—
  - Road mileage in—.886-87.

ASIA—
- Question *re*—
  - Per capita consumption of fish. 890-91.

ASSAM—
- Question *re*—
  - Breaches in railway lines. 894-95.
  - Damage to railway track. 838-39.

AUSTRALIA—
- Question *re*—
  - International Wheat Agreement. 839-41.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD.—
- Question *re*—
  - Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore. 875-76.

AZAD, SHRI BHAGWAT JHA—
Question by—
Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore. 870.
International and Statistical Training Centre. 862-63.

B

BAHADUR SINGH, SHRI—
Question by —
Agyat beemari.
(अज्ञात बीमारी)
882-83.
Per capita consumption of fish. 890-91.
Shiva Rao Samiti.
(शिवा राव समिति)
859-60.

BANARAS—
Question *re*—
——railway station. 896.

BANGALORE—
Question *re*—
Delivery of mails. 879.
Indian Dairy Research Institute,——. 834-35, 870.
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.—— 875-76.

BARTER—
Question *re*—
Exchange of Indian goods for Pakistan rice. 824.

BASAPPA, SHRI—
Question (Supplementary) by—
Indian Dairy Research Institute Bangalore. 834-35.

BASU, SHRI K. K.—
Question by—
Employees' State Insurance Scheme. 867-68.

BHAKT DARSHAN, SHRI—
Question by—
Nai railway lines.
(नयी रेलवे लाइनें)
842-43.

BHEEKHA BHAI, SHRI—
Question by—
Dabok aerodrome. 872-73.
Holding of mails. 866.
Railway porters at Chittorgarh station. 900.
Rikhavdeo Post Office. 900.

BIHAR—
Question *re*—
Co-operative personnel. 860.
Labour Appellate Tribunal, Calcutta. 876.
Malaria Niyantaran Unit.
(मलेरिया नियंत्रण यूनिट)
823-24.

BIKANER—
Question *re*—
Delivery of mails. 879.

BIREN DUTT, SHRI—
Question by—
Land Acquisition Department of Tripura. 896.

BORKAR, SHRI N. A.—
Question by—
Employment Exchange, Nagpur. 878

BOSE, SHRI P. C.—
Question by—
Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. 885.

BRIDGE—
Question *re*—
Shakur Basti station par uparee pul.
(शकूर बस्ती स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल)
888.

BUILDING(S)—
Question *re*—
Post Office——in Orissa. 903-04.

C

CALCUTTA—
Question *re*—
Labour Appellate Tribunal,——.876.
Theft on railways. 885.

CARRIER SYSTEM, 12-CHANNEL—
Question *re*—
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Bangalore. 875-76.

CATTLE—
Question *re*—
Key Village and Artificial Insemination Centres. 877-78.

CATTLE-*cum*-DAIRY FARM, KARNAL—
Question *re*—
Cattle-*cum*- Dairy Farm, Karnal. 831-33.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF GOSAMWARDHANA—
Question *re*—
Gosamwardhana Day. 869.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—
See "Government, Central".

CENTRAL HEALTH MUSEUM—
Question *re*—
Central Health Museum. 827-28

CESS—
  Question *re*—
    Indian Oilseeds Committee. 847-48.
    Mica Mines Labour Welfare—— Fund. 862.

CHARAK, TH. LAKSHMAN SINGH—
  Question by—
    Houses for D.T.S. employees. 887.
    Supply of rice to Jammu and Kashmir. 828-29.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, SHRI—
  Question (Supplementary) by—
    Development and modernisation of aerodromes. 858.

CHAUDHARY, SHRI G.L.—
  Question by —
    Gobar se gas.
      (गोबर से गैस)
      872.
    Minor irrigation projects. 843-44.
    Niuntam mazoori adhiniam ke antargat doshsidhian.
      (न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम कें अन्तर्गत दोषसिद्धियां)
      902.

CHAUDHURI, SHRI R.K.—
  Question by—
    Railway accident near Sindheka. 861-62.

CHAUDHURI, SHRI T. K.—
  Question by—
    Breaches in railway lines. 894-95.
    International Wheat Agreement. 839-41.
  Question (Supplementary) by—
    Stock of food-grains in West Bengal. 846.

CHETTIAR, SHRI T.S.A.—
  Observation *re*—
    English translation of Hindi answers. 855.
  Question (Supplementary) by—
    Development of fisheries. 836.
    International Wheat Agreement. 840.
    Telephone and telegraph lines. 829-30.
    Working of Post Offices on Sundays. 841.

CHITTORGARH—
  Question *re*—
    Railway porters at ——station. 900.

CHOWDARY, SHRI C.R.—
  Question by—
    Fisheries development. 869-70.
    Road mileage in Andhra State. 886-87.
    Water supply. 861.

CHOWDHURY, SHRI N. B.—
  Question by—
    Control of Malaria. 879.
    Stock of food-grains in West Bengal. 844-46.
  Question (Supplementary) by—
    Minor irrigation projects. 844.

CLAIMS—
  Question *re*—
    Land Acquisition Department of Tripura. 896.

COACHES—
  See "Railway Coaches".

COAL—
  Question *re*—
    Theft on railways. 885.

COAL FIELD(S)—
  Question *re*—
    Coal mines Labour Welfare Fund. 885.

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND—
  Question *re*—
    Coal mines Labour Welfare Fund. 885.

COASTAL FISHING—
  Question *re*—
    Coastal fishing. 867.

COASTAL TRADE—
  Question *re*—
    Bhartiya jahazrani.
      (भारतीय जहाजरानी)
      830-31.

COLOMBO PLAN—
  Question *re*—
    Fisheries development. 869-70.

COMMITTEE(S)—
  Question *re*—
    ——for railway workshops. 865.
    Indian Oilseeds ——. 847-48.
    International Farm Youth Exchange Programme. 891.
    Shiva Rao Samiti.
      (शिवा राव समिति)
      859-60.

COMPENSATION—
  Question *re*—
    Land Acquisition Department of Tripura. 896.

CONSTRUCTION—
  Question *re*—
    Banaras railway station. 896.
    Road mileage in Andhra State. 886-87.

CONSUMPTION—
  Question *re*—
    Per capita——of fish. 890-91.

CONTRACTOR(S)—
Question *re*—
Vending contracts. 891-92.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING—
Question *re*—
Co-operative personnel. 860

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Vending contracts. 891-92.

COST—
Question *re*—
International and Statistical Training Centre. 862-63.

COWDUNG, (GAS)—
Question *re*—
Gobar se gas
(गोबर से गैस)
872.

CULTIVATION—
Question *re*—
——of wheat in sandy areas. 849-50
Medicinal plants. 877

CUTTACK—
Question *re*—
Working of Post Offices on Sundays. 841.

D

D.D.T.—
Question *re*—
Control of Malaria. 879.
Malaria Niyantran Unit.
(मलेरिया नियंत्रण यूनिट)
823-24.

DABOK AERODROME—
Question *re*—
Dabok aerodrome. 872-73.

DAIRY FARM—
Question *re*—.
Cattle-*cum*- Dairy Farm, Karnal. 831-33.

DAMAGE—
Question *re*—
——to railway track. 838-39.

DAS, SHRI B.K.—
Question (Supplementary) by—.
Stock of food-grains in West Bengal. 846.

DAS, SHRI S.N.—
Question by—
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore. 875-76.
Malaria Niyantran Unit
(मलेरिया नियंत्रण यूनिट)
823-24.
New anti-malaria drug. 871.
Question (Supplementary)by—
Central Health Museum. 828.

DAS, SHRI SARANGADHAR—
Question by—
Orissa Flying Club. 893-94.
Post-graduate medical students in England. 871.
Working of Post Offices on Sundays. 841.

DELHI—
Question *re*—
Delivery of Mails. 879.
Gobar se gas
(गोबर से गैस)
872.
Mission Hospital in—— 874.
New Transmitting Station, ——.863-64.

DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE—
Question *re*—
Delhi Transport Service. 858-59.
Houses for——employees. 887.

DEVELOPMENT—
Question *re*—
——and modernisation of aerodromes. 857-58.

DISEASE—
Question *re*—
Agyat beemari.
(अज्ञात बीमारी)
882-83.

DIWAN, SHRI R.S.—
Question (Supplementary) by—
Minor irrigation projects. 844.

DRUG(S)—
Question *re*—
New anti-malaria——. 871.

DUNGARPUR—
Question *re*—
Holding of mails. 866.

DWIVEDI, SHRI M.L.—
Question by—
Agyat beemari.
(अज्ञात बीमारी)
882-83.
Daiyon ka prashikshan.
(दाइयों का प्रशिक्षण)
879-81.
Radio-sakriya phasphorus samsthanik (*isotopes*). 881-882.
[रेडियो-सक्रिय फासफोरस समस्थानिक (आइसोटोप्स)]

DWIVEDI, SHRI M. L. *Contd.*
  Question by— *Contd.*
    Rashtria utpad kendra. 850-52, 852-57
    (राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद केन्द्र)
    Shiva Rao Samiti. 859-60.
    (शिवा राव समिति)

E

EASTRAN RAILWAY—
  See "Railway Eastern".

EMPLOYEE(S)—
  Question *re*—
    Absorption of *ex*-tramway——. 863.
    Hill station allowance to Air——. 898.
    Houses for D.T.S. ——. 887.
    Over-time allowance to Air——. 898-99.

EMPLOYEE'S STATE INSURANCE SCHEME—
  Question *re*—
    Employees' State Insurance Scheme. 867-68.

EMPLOYMENTS—
  Question *re*—
    Niuntam mazoori adhiniam ke antargat doshsidhian.
    (न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दोषसिद्धियां) 902.
    Railway employees. 825.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE(S)—
  Question *re*—
    ——at Imphal. 873.
    ——,Nagpur. 878.
    Shiva Rao Samiti
    (शिवा राव समिति) 859-60.

ENGLAND—
  Question *re*—
    Post-graduate medical students in ——. 871.

EXPENDITURE—
  Question *re*—
    Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Farm , Karnal. 831-33.
    Damage to railway track. 838-39.
    Health plans. 874.
    Hindi telegrams. 848-49.
    Houses for D.T.S. employees. 887.
    Indian oilseeds committee. 847-48.
    Orissa Flying Club. 893-94.
    Radio-sakriya phasphorus samsthanik (isotopes). 881-82.
    [रेडियो सक्रिय फासफोरस समस्थानिक (आईसोटोप्स)]

EXPENDITURE— *Contd.*
  Question *re*— *Contd.*
    Rashtria utpad kendra. 850-52.
    (राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद केन्द्र)
    Special diet kitchens in hospitals. 87.
    Vital Health Statistics Demonstration, Centre. 863.

EXPERTS, FOREIGN—
  Question *re*—
    Rashtria utpad kendra.
    (राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद केन्द्र)
    850-52.
    (राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद केन्द्र)

FACTORY(IES)—
  Question *re*—
    Rashtria utpad kendra. 850-52.
    (राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद केन्द्र)
    Stoppage of train. 888-89.

FISH—
  Question *re*—
    Development of fisheries. 835-36.
    Per capita consumption of——. 890-91.

FISHERY(IES)—
  Question *re*—
    Coastal fishing. 867.
    Development of— .835-26.
    ——development. 869-70.

FIVE YEAR PLAN—
  Question *re*—
    Development and modernisation of aerodromes. 857-58.
    Health plans. 874.
    New Transmitting Station, Delhi .863-64.
    P. and T. Office in Madhya Pradesh. 901-02.
    Railway wagons. 884-85.
    Water supply. 861.

FIVE YEAR PLAN, SECOND—
  Question *re*—
    Aerodromes. 889.
    Development of fisheries. 835-36.
    Nai railway linen. 842-43.
    (नई रेलवे लाइनें)

FLOOD(S)—
  Question *re*—
    Breaches in railway lines. 894-95.
    Damage to railway track. 838-39.
    Dislocation of communications. 825-27.

FOOD ADULTERATION ACT—
  Question *re*—
    Food Adulteration Act. 865-66.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION—
  Question *re*—
    International and Statistical Training Centre. 862-63.

FOODGRAINS—
Question *re*—
Stock of——in West Bengal. 844-46.

FOREIGN COUNTRY(IES)
Question *re*—
Import of tractors. 878.
Telephone and telegraph lines. 829-30.

FUND—
Question *re*—
Mica Mines Labour Welfare Cess ——. 862.

G

GADAG—
Question *re*—
Rail link. 874-75.

GANPATI RAM, SHRI—
Question by—
Banaras railway station. 896.
Useless railway engines. 897.

GHAZIABAD—
Question *re*—
Delhi Transport Service. 858-59.

GHAZIPUR—
Question *re*—
Uttar Pradesh ke Zilon men tar dene ki swidhayan.
(उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में तार देने की सुविधायें)
889-90.

GIDWANI, SHRI—
Question by—
Railway accident near Sindheka. 861-62.

GOODS TRAINS—
(*See* "Railway trains".

GOSAMWARDHANA DAY—
Question *re*—
Gosamwardhana Day. 869.

GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL—
Question *re*—
Minor irrigation schemes of Madhya Pradesh. 866-67.
Stock of foodgrains in West Bengal. 844-46.

GOVIND DAS, SETH—
Question by—
Bhartiya jahazrani
(भारतीय जहाजरानी)
830-31.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Minor irrigation projects. 843-44.

GRANT(S)—
Question *re*—
Coastal fishing. 867.

GUPTA, SHRI SADHAN—
Question by—
Viscount aircrafts. 860.

GURUPADASWAMY, SHRI M.S.—
Point of order raised
Clubbing of names of Members in Questions. 854.
English translation of Hindi answers. 852.

H

HEALTH SCHEMES—
Question *re*—
Health plans. 874.

HEALTH STATISTICS DEMONSTRATION CENTRE—
Question *re*—
Vital——.863.

HEM RAJ, SHRI—
Question by—
Food Adulteration Act. 865-66.
Key Village and Artificial Insemination Centre. 877-78.

HILL STATION ALLOWANCE—
Question *re*—
——to Air employees. 898.

HIMALAYAN REGION WESTERN—
Question *re*—
Key Village and Artificial Insemination Centres. 877-78.

HINDI—
Observation *re*—
English translation of —— answers. 852, 853, 856.
Question *re*
——telegrams. 848-49.

HOSPITAL(S)—
Question *re*—
Agyat beemari.
(अज्ञात बीमारी)
882-83.
Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund 885.
Mission —— in Delhi. 874.
Special diet kitchens in ——. 870.

HOWRAH—
Question *re*—
Toofan Express. 897.

HUKAM SINGH, SARDAR—
Question by—
Delhi Transport Service. 858-59.
Exchange of Indian goods for Pakistan rice.—824.

I

IBRAHIM, SHRI—
  Question by—
    New Transmitting Station, Delhi. 863-64.

IMPHAL—
  Question re—
    Employment Exchange at ——. 873.

IMPHAL AERODROME—
  See " Aerodrome Imphal, ".

IMPORT—
  Question re—
    ——of Tractors. 878.

INCOME—
  Question re—
    Bhartiya jahazrani
    (भारतीय जहाजरानी)
    830-31.
    Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Farm, Karnal. 831-33.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE—
  Question re—
    Gobar se gas.
    (गोबर से गैस)
    872.
    International and Statistical Training Centre. 862-63.

INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION—
  Question re—
    Indian Airlines Corporation. 873-74.
    Viscount aircrafts. 860.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH—
  Question re—
    Radio-sakriya phasphorus samsthanik (isotopes).
    [रेडियो-सक्रिय फासफोरस समस्थानिक (आइसोटोप्स)]
    881, 881-82.

INDIAN DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE—
  Question re—
    Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore. 834,-35, 870.

INDIAN MEDICAL STUDENTS—
  See "Medical Students, Indian".

INDIAN OILSEEDS COMMITTEE—
  See "Committee(s)".

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD.—
  Question re—
    Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore. 875-76.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (APPELLATE TRIBUNAL) ACT, 1950—
  Question re—
    Labour Appellate Tribunal, Calcutta. 876.

INSEMINATION CENTRES—
  Question re—
    Key Village and Artificial——. 877-78.

INSPECTOR(S)—
  Question re—
    Madhya Bharat ke dak nirikshak
    (मध्य भारत के डाक निरीक्षक)
    895-96.

INSURANCE—
  Question re—
    Employees' State —— Scheme. 867-68.

INTERNATIONAL FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMME—
  Question re—
    International Farm Youth Exchange Programme. 891.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL TRAINING CENTRE—
  Question re—
    International and statistical Training Centre. 862-63.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT—
  Question re—
    International Wheat Agreement. 839-41, 864.
    International Wheat Council. 871.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL—
  Question re—
    International Wheat Council.

IQBAL SINGH, SAR
  Question by—
    Coastal fishing. 8
    Import of tractor

IRRIGATION—
  Question re— 's for —— rice-
    Minor —— projects.
    Minor——schemes of
    desh. 866-67.

J

JAIPAL SINGH, SHR
  Question (Supplement
    Development and Fund. 885.
    aerodromes. 858.

JAMMU AND KASHM
  Question re—
    Supply of rice to——94.

JENA, SHRI K.C.—
  Question by—
    Post Offices buildings in Orissa. 903-04.
    Thefts on Eastern Railways. 902-03.

.ESSOP AND ! COMPANY, MESSRS.—
  Question *re*—
    New Coaches. 837-38.

JOSHI, SHRI KRISHNACHARYA—
  Question by—
    Agyat beemari.
      (अज्ञात बीमारी)
      882-83.
    Central Health Museum. 827-28.
    Rail link. 874-75.
    Telephone public call offices. 869.

K

KARNAL—
  Question *re*—
    Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Farm, ——. 831-33.

KARNI SINGHJI, SHRI—
  Question by—
    Delivery of mails 879.
    Leprosy centre in Rajasthan. 833.

KESHAVAIENGAR, SHRI—
  Question by—
    International Farm Youth Exchange Programme. 891.
    Sugar production. 836-37.

L

LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL—
  Question *re*—
    Labour Appellate Tribunal Calcutta. 876.

AND—
  estion *re*—
    bok aerodrome. 872-73.
    n Dairy Research Institute, Ban-
GOOD . 834-35.
  (*See*
ON DEPARTMENT—
GOSAMWARDH
  Question *re*— . 896.
    Gosamwardhana

GOVERNMENT,
  Question *re*— Rajasthan. 833.
    Minor irrig
      Pradesh.
    Stock of f
      gal. 844- Club. 893-94.
      at Chittorgarh station.

GOVIND DAS,
  Question by—
    Bhartiya jah
      (भारतीय ance to Air employees.
      830-31.
  Question (S
    Minor irri

LOAN (S)—
  Question *re*—
    Water supply. 861.

LOSS—
  Question *re*—
    Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Karnal. 831-33.
    Railway accident near Sindeka. 861-62

M

MACHINERY—
  Question *re*—
    Gobar se gas.
      (गोबर से गैस)
      872.

MADHYA BHARAT—
  Question *re*—
    Madhya Bharat ke dak nirakshak.
      (मध्य भारत के डाक निरीक्षक)
      895-96.

MADHYA PRADESH—
  Question *re*—
    Minor irrigation schemes of ——. 866-67.
    P. and T. Offices in ——. 901-902.

MALARIA—
  Question *re*—
    Control of ——. 879.
    New anti-malaria drug. 871.

MALARIA CONTROL UNIT—
  Question *re*—
    Control of Malaria. 879
    Malaria Niyantran Unit.
      (मलेरिया नियंत्रण यूनिट)
      823—24.

MANUFACTURE—
  Question *re*—
    —— of telephone parts in India. 883-84.

MEDICAL STUDENTS, INDIAN—
  Question *re*—
    Post-graduate medical students in England. 871.

MEDICINAL PLANTS—
  Question *re*—
    Medicinal Plants. 877.

MEMBERS—
  Observation *re*—
    Clubbing or names of —— in Questions. 853, 854, 855.

MEWAR—
  Question *re*—
    Sugar production 836-37.

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS FUND—
Question *re*—
Mica Mines Labour Welfare Cess Fund. 862, 887-88.

MIDWIFE—
Question *re*—
Daiyon ke prashikshan.
(दाइयों का प्रशिक्षण)
879-81.

MILL (S)—
Question *re*—
Rice ——. 886.
MINIMUM WAGES ACT—
See "Act(s)".

MISHRA, PANDIT S. C.—
Question by—
Railway wagons. 884-85.

MISHRA, SHRI BIBHUTI—
Question by—
Radio-sakriya phasphorus samsthanik (isotopes).
[रेडियो सक्रिय फासफोरस समस्थानिक (आइसोटोप्स)]
881, 881-82.
Rice mills. 886.

MISRA, SHRI B.N.—
Question by—
Telephone and telegraph lines. 829-30.

MOGHALSARAI—
Question *re*—
Useless railway engines. 897.

MORARKA, SHRI—
Question by—
Indian Dairy Research Institute. Bangalore. 870.

MUSEUM—
Question *re*—
Central Health ——. 827-28.

N

NAGPUR—
Question *re*—
Employment Exchange ——. 878.

NAMBIAR, SHRI—
Question by—
Absorption of ex-tramway employees. 863.

NANADAS, SHRI—
Question by—
Mica Mines Labour Welfare Cess Fund. 862, 887-88.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS—
Question *re*—
Road mileage in Andhra State. 886-87.

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CENTRE—
Question *re*—
Rashtria Utpad Kendra.
(राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद केन्द्र)
850, 852-57.

NAYAR, SHRI V.P.—
Question by—
Medicinal plants. 887.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Central Health Museum. 828.
Development of fisheries. 836.

NEW DELHI—
Question *re*—
Central Health Museum. 827-28.

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY—
See "Railway, North Eastern"

O

OBSERVATION (s)—
Question *re*—
Clubbing of names of Members in Questions. 853, 854, 855.
English translation & Hindi answers 852, 853, 856.

OILSEEDS—
Question *re*—
Indian —— Committee. 847-48.

ORISSA—
Question *re*—
—— Flying Club. 893-94.
Post Office Buildings in ——. 903-04.

P

PADDY—
Question *re*—
Rice mills. 886.

PAKISTAN—
Question *re*—
Exchange of Indian goods for —— rice 824.
Railwayemployees. 825.

PARCEL (S)—
See "Postal Mail (s)".

PATIENTS——
Question *re*—
Coal mines labour Welfare Fund. 885.

PILOT (S)—
Question *re*—
Orissa Flying Club. 893-94.

POST MASTERS GENERAL CONFERENCE—
Question *re*—
Planning Section of P. and T. Department. 838.

POST OFFICE, RIKHAVDEO—
Question *re*—
Rikhavdeo Post Office. 900.

POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS—
Question *re*—
Dislocation of communications. 825-27.

POSTAL FACILITY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Uttar Pradesh ke Zilon men tar dene ki swidhayan.
(उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में तार देने की सुविधायें)
889-90.

POSTAL MAIL (S)—
Question *re*—
Delivery of Mails. 879.
Holding of mails. 866.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—
Question *re* —
Dislocation of communications. 825-27.
Hindi telegrams. 848-49.
Madhya Bharat ke dak niriksha k.
(मध्य भारत के डाक निरीक्षक)
895-96.
Planning Section of —— Department. 838.
Post Office buildings in Orissa. 903-04.
—— Offices in Madhya Pradesh. 901-02.
Rikhavdev post office. 907.
Telephone and telegraph lines. 829-30.
Telephone public call offices. 869.
Working of post offices on Sundays. 841.

PRABHAKAR, SHRI NAVAL—
Question by—
Shakur Basti station par upree pul.
(शकूर बस्ती स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल)
888.

PRICE (S)—
Question *re*—
International Wheat Council. 871.

PRODUCTION—
Question *re*—
Sugar ——. 836-37.

PUBLIC CALL OFFICES—
Question *re*—
Telephone public call offices. 869.

PURCHASE—
Question *re*—
International Wheat Agreement. 839-41.
Viscount aircrafts. 860.

Q

QUESTION (S)—
Observation *re*—
Clubbing of names of Members in Questions. 853, 854, 855.
English translation of Hindi answers. 852, 853, 856.

R

RADHA RAMAN, SHRI—
Question by—
Shiva Rao Samiti.
(शिवा राव समिति)
859-60.

RADIO ACTIVE PHOSPHORUS ISOTOPES—
Question *re*—
Radio sakriya phasphorus samsthanik (isotopes).
(रेडियो सक्रिय फासफोरस समस्थानिक आइसोटोप्स)
881.

RADIO OPERATOR—
Question *re*—
Over-time allowances to Air employees 898-99.

RADIO TECHNICIAN (S)—
Question *re*—
Over-time allowance to Air employees 898-99.

RAGHUBIR SINGH, CH.—
Question by—
Mission Hospital in Delhi. 874.
Special diet kitchens in hospitals. 870.
Vital Health Statistics Demonstration Centre. 863.

RAGHURAMAIAH, SHRI—
Question by—
Shiva Rao Samiti.
(शिवा राव समिति)
859-60.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT (S)—
Question *re*—
—— near Sindheka. 861-62.

RAILWAY BOARD—
Question *re*—
Committee for railway workshops. 865.
Railway employees. 825.

RAILWAY BRIDGES—
Question *re*—
Damage to railway track. 838-39

RAILWAY COACHES—
Question *re*—
New coaches. 837-38.
Railway coaches. 892-93.

RAILWAY DINING CARS—
Question *re*—
Dining cars in trains. 876-77.

RAILWAY, EASTERN—
Question *re*—
Thefts on —— . 902-03.

RAILWAY Employee (S)—
Question *re*—
Railway employees. 825, 900-01.
Vending contracts. 891-92.

RAILWAY ENGINE (S)—
Question *re*—
Useless ——. 897.

RAILWAY LINE (S)—
Question *re*—
Breaches in ——. 894-95.
Damage to railway track. 838-39.
Nai railway linen.
(नयी रेलवे लाईनें)
842-43.

RAILWAY LINK—
Question *re*—
Rail link. 874-75.

RAILWAY, NORTH EASTERN—
Question *re*—
Passenger amenities. 872.
Railway coaches. 892-93.
Stoppage of train. 888-89.
Vending contracts. 891-92.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS AMENITIES—
Question *re*—
Dining cars in trains. 876-77.
Passenger amenities. 872.

RAILWAY PORTERS—
Question *re*—
—— at Chittorgarh station. 900.

RAILWAY STATION (S)—
Question *re*—
Banaras ——. 896.
Railway porters at Chittorgarh station. 900.
Railways. 885.

RAILWAY STATION, BENARAS—
Question *re*—
Uttar Pradesh ke zilon men tar dene ki swidheyan.
(उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में तार देने की सुविधायें)
889-90.

RAILWAY STATION, GOKULNAGAR—
Question *re*—
Stoppage of train. 888-89.

RAILWAY TRAIN (S)—
Question *re*—
Dining cars in trains. 876-77.
Stoppage of ——. 888-89.
Thefts on ——. 904.
Toofan Express 897

RAILWAY WAGONS
Question *re*—
Railway wagons. 884-85.

RAILWAY, WESTERN—
Question *re*—
Railway accident near sindheka 861-62.

RAILWAY WORKSHOP REVIEWING COMMITTEE—
Question *re*—
Committee for railway workshops. 865

RAILWAYS—
Question *re*—
Absorption of ex-tramway employees. 863.
Thefts on ——. 885-.

RAJASTHAN—
Question *re*—
Cultivation of wheat in sandy areas. 849-50.
Dabok aerodrome. 872-73.
Leprosy centre in —. 833.
Sugar production. 836-37.

RAO, DR. RAMA—
Question by—
Fisheries development. 869-70.

RAO, SHRI T. B. VITTAL—
Question by—
Development and modernisation of aerodromes. 857-58.
Indian Airlines Corporation. 873-74.

Railway Employees. 825.

RECOMMENDATION (S)—
Question *re*—
Indians Airlines Corporation 873-74
Nai railway linen.
(नयी रेलवे लाईनें)
842-43.

RECOMMENDATION (S)—*contd.*
  Question *re*— *contd.*
    Shiv Rao Samiti.
    (शिवा राव समिति)
    859-60.
RECRUITMENT—
  Question *re*—
    Absorption of ex-tramway employees. 863.
REDDI, SHRI RAMACHANDRA—
  Observation *re*—
    Clubbing of names of Members in Questions. 854-55.
REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE, ASSAM—
  Question *re*—
    Employment Exchange at Imphal. 873.
RESEARCH—
  Question *re*—
    Agyat beemari. 882-83.
    (अज्ञात बीमारी)
    Cultivation of wheat in sandy areas. 849-50.
RESEARCH INSTITUTE—
  Question *re*—
    Indian Dairy —Bangalore. 834-35.
RICE—
  Question *re*—
    Exchange of Indian goods for Pakistan——. 824.
    ——mills. 886.
    Stock of foodgrains in West Bengal. 844-46.
    Supply of——to Jammu and Kashmir. 828-29.
RIKHAVDEO—
  Question *re*—
    ——Post Office. 900.
RISHANG KEISHING, SHRI—
  Question by—
    Hill station allowance to Air employees. 898.
    Over-time allowance to Air employees. 898-99.
ROAD MILEAGE—
  Question *re*—
    ——in Andhra State.886-87.
ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION HOSPITAL, DELHI—
  Question *re*—
    Mission Hospital in Delhi 874
ROY, SHRI BISHWA NATH—
  Question *by*—
    Stoppage of train 888-89
RUSSIA—
  Question *re*—
    New anti-malaria. drug 871.

S

SAGWARA—
  Question *re*—
    Holding of mails. 866.
SAIGAL, SARDAR A. S.—
  Question (Supplementary) by—
    Minor irrigation projects. 844.
SAMANTA, SHRI S. C.—
  Question by—
    Cultivation of wheat in sandy areas. 849-50.
    Thefts on trains 904
  Question (Supplementary) by—
    Working of post offices on Sundays. 841.
SANDY AREAS—
  Question *re*—
    Cultivation of wheat in ——. 849-50.
SANGANNA, SHRI—
  Question by—
    Planning Section of P. and T. Department. 838.
SCHEDULED CASTES—
  Question *re*—
    Employment Exchange, Nagpur. 878.
SCHEME (S)—
  Question *re*—
    Employees' State Insurance—. 867-68.
    Minor irrigation projects. 843-44.
    Minor irrigation —— of Madhya Pradesh. 866-67.
SCIENTIST(S)—
  Question *re*—
    Radio sakriya phasphorous samsthanik (isotopes) 881-82.
    (रडियो सक्रिय फ़ाफोरस समस्थानिक (आइसोटोपज)
SEALDAH—
  Question *re*—
    Toofan Express. 897.
SERVICES COMMITTEE—
  Question *re*—
    Indian Airlines Corporation. 873-74.
SHAKUR BASTI RAILWAY STATION—
  Question *re*—
    Shakurbasti station par upree pul. 888.
    (शाकूरबस्ती स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल)
SHARMA, SHRI D. C.—
  Question by—
    Dislocation of communications. 825-27.
    Health plans. 874.
    Railway wagons. 884-85.
    Tourist traffic. 868.

SHIPPING COMPANY (IES)—
Question *re*—
Bhartiya jahazrani. 830-31.
(भारतीय जहाजरानी)

SHIVA RAO COMMITTEE—
See "Committee (s)".

SILIGURI—
Question *re*—
Breaches in railway lines. 894-95.

SINDHEKA RAILWAY STATION—
Question *re*—
Railway accident near Sindheka. 861-62.

SINGH, SHRI L. JOGESWAR—
Question by—
Employment Exchange at Imphal. 873.
Hindi telegrams. 848-49.

SINGH, SHRI R. N.—
Question by—
Railway employees. 900-01.
Uttar Pradesh ke Zilon men tar dene ki suvidhayan. 889-90.
(उत्तर प्रदेश के ज़िलों में तार देने की सुविधायें)

SINHA SHRI G. P.—
Question (supplementary) by—
Malaria Nivantran Unit. 824.
(मलेरिया नियंत्रण यूनिट)
Nai railway line. 843.
(नई रेलवे लाइन)

SINHA, SHRI JHULAN—
Question by—
Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Farm, Karnal. 831-33.
Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore. 870.

SINHA, SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASHAD
Question *re*—
Agiyat beemari. 882-83.
(अज्ञात बीमारी)

SINHA, SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI—
Question by—
Development of fisheries. 835-36.
Dining cars in trains. 876-77.
International Wheat Council. 871.

SINHA, TH. JUGAL KISHORE—
Question by—
International Wheat Agreement. 864.
Labour Appellate Tribunal, Calcutta 876.
Passenger amenities. 872.
Toofan Express. 897.

SINHASAN SINGH, SHRI—
Question by—
New coaches. 837-38.
Railway coaches. 892-93.
Vending contracts. 891-92.

SODHIA, SHRI K. C.—
Question by—
Aerodromes. 889.
Indian Airlines Corporation. 874-74
Indian Oilseeds Committee. 847-48

SPEAKER MR. (SHRI G. V. MAVALANKAR)—
Observation by—
Clubbing of names of Members in Questions. 853, 854, 855.
English translation of Hindi answers. 852, 853, 856.

SPECIAL DIET KITCHENS—
Question *re*—
——in hospitals. 870.

STATE(S)—
Question *re*—
Coastal fishing. 867.
Daiyon ka Prashikshan. 879-81.
(दाइयों का प्रशिक्षण)
Dislocation of communications. 825-27.
Food Adulteration Act. 865-66.
Gosamwardhana Day. 869.
International Wheat Agreement. 864.
Medicinal plants. 877.
Rice mills. 886.
Water supply. 861.

STATISTICS—
Question *re*—
International and Statistical Training Centre. 862-63.
Vital Health ——Demonstration Centre. 863.

STOCK—
Question *re*—
——of foodgrains in West Bengal. 844-46.

SUBRAHMANYAM, SHRI T.—
Question by—
Railway accident near Sindheka. 861-62.

SUGAR—
Question *re*—
——production. 836-37.

SURESH CHANDRA, DR.—
Question (Supplementary) by—
Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Farm, Karnal. 832-33.

SURVEY—
Question *re*—
Control of malaria. 879.

T

TATA STEEL WORKS—
  Question *re*—
    Useless railway engines. 897.

TELEGRAM (S)—
  Question *re*—
    Hindi ——. 848-49
    Uttar Pradesh ke zilon men tar dene ki swidhayan. 889-90.
    (उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में तार देने की सुविधायें)

TELEGRAPH LINES—
  Question *re*—
    Telephone and——. 829-30.

TELEPHONE—
  Question *re*—
    ——public call offices. 869.

TELEPHONE LINES—
  Question *re*—
    Telephone and telegraph lines. 829-30.

TELEPHONE PARTS—
  Question *re*—
    Manufacture of——in India. 883-84.

THEFT(S)—
  Question *re*—
    ——on Eastern Railways. 902-03.
    ——on railways. 885.
    ——on trains. 904.

THIMMAIAH, SHRI—
  Question by—
    Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore. 834-35.

TIWARY, PANDIT D. N.—
  Question by—
    Co-operative personnel. 860.
    Gosamwardhana Day. 869.
    Theft on railways. 885.

TOOFAN EXPRESS—
  See "Railway Trains (s)"

TOURIST TRAFFIC—
  Question *re*—
    Tourist traffic. 868.

TRACTOR (S)—
  Question *re*—
    Import of——. 878.

TRAINING—
  Question *re*—
    Co-operative personnel. 860.
    Daiyonn ka prashikshan. 879-81.
    (दाइयों का प्रशिक्षण)

TRAMWAYS, MADRAS—
  Question *re*—
    Absorption of ex-tramway employees. 863.

TRANSLATION—
  Observaton *re*-
    English—— of Hindianswers. 852 853, 856.

TRANSMITTING STATION, DELHI—
  Question *re*—
    New——. 863-64.

TRIPURA—
  Question *re*—
    Land Acquisition Department of——. 896.

TULSIDAS, SHRI—
  Question by—
    Committee for railway workshops. 865.

U

UNION of SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—
  See "Russia".

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDRENS EMERGENCY FUND—
  Question *re*—
    Daiyon ka Prashikshan. 879-81.
    (दाइयों का प्रशिक्षण)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—
  See "America, United States of".

UPADHYAY, PANDIT MUNISHWAR DATT—
  Question by—
    Manufacture of telephone parts in India. 883-84.

UTTAR PRADESH—
  Question *re*—
    Nai railway linens 842-43.
    (नई रेलवे लाईनें)
    Niuntam mazoori adhiniam ke antargat doshsidhian. 902.
    (न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दोषसिद्धियां)
    Special diet kitchens in hospitals. 870.
    Uttar Pradesh ke zilon men tar dene ki Swidhayan. 889-90.
    (उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में तार देने की सुविधायें)

V

VISCOUNT AIRCRAFTS.
See "Aircraft (s)".

VYAS, SHRI REDHELAL—
Question by—
Madhya Bharat ke dak nirikshak. 895-96.
(मध्यभारत के डाक निरीक्षक)

W

WADI—
Question *re*—
Rail link. 874-75.

WATCH AND WARD—
Question *re*—
Thefts on Eastern Railways. 902-03.

WATER SUPPLY—
Question *re*—
Water supply. 861.

WEST BENGAL—
Question *re*—
Breaches in railway lines. 894-95.
Employees' State Insurance Scheme. 867-68.
Stock of foodgrains in ——. 844-46.

WESTERN RAILWAY—
See "Railway Western".

WHEAT—
Question *re*—
Cultivation of——in sandy areas. 849-50.
International——Agreement. 839-41, 864.
International—— Council. 871.

WIRES—
Question *re*—
Telephone and telegraph lines. 829-30.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Dated....27.11.2014

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 2nd December, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

12 NOON.

MESSAGE FROM THE RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of the Rajya Sabha:

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1954, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th November, 1954".

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay the Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1954, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, on the 30th November, 1954, on the Table of the House.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SHORTAGE OF *maida* FLOUR IN MADRAS

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): Under Rule 215, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> Acute shortage of and rise in price of *maida* flour, an article of food, in Madras city and suburbs for the last ten days.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Madras city and its suburbs are in the free zone which also includes, amongst others, the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Madhya Bharat, where the wheat supply position is satisfactory and traders in Madras can purchase wheat freely from these States, either for sale of wheat as such, or for conversion into *maida*. *Maida* manufactured from imported wheat can also move freely on private account from Bombay, Calcutta and other areas into Madras. Temporary fluctuations in prices can always occur, where free movement on private account is allowed, for reasons other than any shortage in supplies, and, therefore, the recent temporary fluctuations in the price of *maida* in Madras should not be taken to imply any shortage of supplies. Government have, however, taken necessary steps to ensure that further supplies are moved to Madras within the shortest possible time and are also watching the situation.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I had sent in notice of a motion under Rule 215 on...

Mr. Speaker: It will come in due course, if it is admitted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Allocation of time for Government Legislative and other Business

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee met on the 1st December 1954, that is, yesterday, and agreed to the allocation of time in regard to Government legislative and other business as mentioned below:

Legislative Business —Bills:	Time allocated
1. Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill	4 hours
2. Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill	15 ”
3. Tea (Second Amendment) Bill	1 hour
4. Indian Tarriff (Third Amendment) Bill	2 hours
5. Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill	4 ”
6. Hindu Minority and Guardianship Bill (Motion for reference to a Joint Committee)	5 ”
7. Prevention of Disqualification Bill	1 hour
Discussions:	
*8. Discussion on Economic Policy of Government	10 hours
9. Discussion on Progress Report of the First Five Year Plan	8 ”
10. Discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	6 ”
Supplementary Demands for Grants:	
11. Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Andhra, including Appropriation Bill	2 ”
12. Supplementary Demands for Grants, including Appropriation Bill	5 ”

In order to make available the time for disposal of this business, the Committee have recommended that a sitting of the House may be fixed on Saturday, the 11th December, 1954, and that there may be no Question Hour on that day.

The Committee have also suggested that if time permitted, the University Grants Commission Bill might also be taken up.

I shall now ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to move a formal motion for approval of this report by the House.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Before I move the formal motion, as desired by you, I would like to make one submission. After the decision which we took in the Business Advisory Committee yesterday, I consulted the Leader of the House. He is very anxious—and he wants—that the University Grants Commission Bill must be referred to a Joint Committee in this Session. For that I would request you allow the House to sit on the 18th December (Saturday). Then the reference of that Bill to the Joint Committee will be made certain. Time permitting, let us sit on the 18th, Saturday.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): May I make a submission? The Bill is so important that one day is not sufficient for its discussion. So I feel that it may be deferred till the next Session. Otherwise, it is very difficult.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There are six hours. We have no Question Hour on that day. After all, the Bill is being referred to a Joint Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I am not quite clear on that point. I would certainly be inclined to have one day more and allot Saturday, the 18th, for the purpose. But I think the better procedure would have been to approach the Business Advisory Committee again and bring the recommendations from them. I am prepared to allot time...

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: ...because the difficulty, as the hon. Minister will see, is that the Business Advisory Committee has not considered as to what time should be allotted to the University Grants Commission Bill. That question, I am afraid, we cannot settle by arguments in this House which will take a long time.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would very well go before the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: So what I should say is, let the Business Advisory Committee decide. Now, it is understood that the matter is coming before the Business Advisory Committee; it is also understood that Saturday, the 18th, will be the day allotted, and the Business Advisory Committee will be requested to fix the time necessary for the University Grants Commission Bill.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): Before putting the motion...

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Before he formally moves the motion, I would convey a request to you as the Chairman of the Business Advisory Committee that the Government might also fix up a date-table for the Bills that are coming up; otherwise, we cannot fix up our programme. We may be interested in some Bills and may not be interested in others. There are several Committees also meeting.

Mr. Speaker: That was considered by the Business Advisory Committee, but not in the form in which the hon. Member has put it. I think—if I am not mistaken—at least three days' notice will be given in connection with the Supplementary Demands.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): That is only in connection with Appropriation Bills not other Bills.

Mr. Speaker: As regards the others, I myself think that Members would get intimation as much in advance as possible. But the point is that Government have their own difficulties. We shall see about it. I believe the hon. Minister will note it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We will try to meet the request of the hon. Members as far as possible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): On a point of clarification. As regards the Industrial Disputes Bill, we do not have the Bill. How can we allot time for it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member need not be nervous on that point. The procedure that is followed by the Business Advisory Committee is that whenever the Government proposals come before them, not only all the Members of the Business Advisory Committee, but some other Members who take interest in the subject and also the Minister concerned are requested to be present. In respect of a Bill which is not yet before the House, the Minister is asked by the Committee as to what the measure is and what proposals it is going to contain, and on that the Committee allots time. So in this case too the Business Advisory Committee took into consideration as to what the nature of the Bill is going to be and then they have settled this point.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I may submit that this small Bill has already been passed by the other House. The Bill proposes the 'plantation' to be added to the present Act.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not want to have the contents of any such details being discussed in this House. I only invited his attention to the fact as to how the Business Advisory Committee has decided. It is a Committee of the House and so far the convention has been that the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee are wholly unanimous. It is not that majority decisions are taken, and that is why I said, the motion is a formal one now.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Sir, am I to understand that the

[Shri Raghavachari.]

Government business ordinarily will follow in the order you were pleased to give and when they want to change that, at least three days, notice will be given to Members?

Mr. Speaker: Not necessarily. The House only gets an idea of what business is to be put through in this Session and then the daily business will be adjusted according to the requirements; and while considering the requirements hon. Members should remember that it is necessary to provide the other House with some work and therefore it becomes necessary to adjust the requirements. Some discussions go on unexpectedly long and some are curtailed very much shorter than expected.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): But, there is no holiday if the discussions close earlier.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: There was a suggestion some time back—I think it amanated from the Chair as far as I remember—that it should be the duty of the Government to furnish the Members with at least a summary of the Bills or legislative measures which they propose to introduce. That has not been done till now.

Mr. Speaker: I do not remember whether there was any such thing I said, but it would be desirable that Members should get intimation of the proposed legislation as early as possible. That is a proposition which everybody will admit. We are yet shaping ourselves and in course of time, I think, our conventions will be settled in that respect. But, due notice will be given to Members before a business is taken up. As the Deputy Minister of Labour has pointed out, this Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha and therefore the Bill is before this House.

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): Sir, may I just point out that the Bill which is coming up before the House will not take even four hours because the Bill is only to include the word 'plantation'? That is the only amendment.

Mr. Speaker: He is again coming to the same thing. The Business Advisory Committee has taken that into consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, before this Session ends an important Resolution has to be placed before us regarding the Railway Convention because next year the Budget has to be framed according to that. That has not even been included here.

Mr. Speaker: The Government has not included that because they know how they would act.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Sir, a resolution on the Railway Convention Committee's Report will have to be moved before the Session concludes. I am sorry it has not been included. I shall formally send a note through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to the Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I wish it had been brought to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee before. The consequence of that will be, perhaps, the University Grants Commission Bill will be crowded out or some other Government Bills will have to be crowded out because we have now allotted the maximum time possible. There are only two Saturdays.

Shri L. B. Shastri: It will not take more than an hour.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Not more than an hour?

Mr. Speaker: If that has to be given precedence, the estimate of the time to be taken cannot be settled here because a lot of time will be spent in hearing Members as to what time should be taken. The Business Advisory Committee will have to meet and consider that point also and see whether it is possible to adjust; otherwise some of these Bills will have to be dropped.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): We are also told that the time for the Labour Minister's Bill is superfluous; that time can be utilised for this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Who said that time is superfluous? The Minister may have his own ideas as to what time a Bill should take and the House may go entirely in the opposite direction. We shall go by the estimate as to how the House will look at the question and not as to how the Minister will look at the question.

Shri Raghavachari: Sir, you were saying that we must provide work for the other House and, therefore, changes will have to be made. Now, we have fixed a particular number of hours for each business. It is certainly open to the Government to stick to the order and not frequently change it.

Mr. Speaker: It is difficult to have a definite promise in respect of that for the simple reason that the business in the other House may be prolonged or may be concluded early. Even here we find that we fix time taking into consideration all the measures, but sometimes some business falls through and there is spare time. That is the reason for it. But, that means, of course, we shall not be so specific about everything; so far as possible the House will stick to this order or time-table. It is not an absolute thing.

Shri Gadgil: In any case it will not go beyond 24th?

Mr. Speaker: That is certain. Now, the Minister may move the formal motion.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by Business Advisory Committee in regard to the Government legislative and other business as announced by the Speaker today."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to the Government legislative and other business as announced by the Speaker today."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: So. this becomes the Allocation of Time Order of the House by unanimous consent.

DELHI JOINT WATER AND SEWAGE BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board Act, 1926, for certain purposes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board Act, 1926, for certain purposes."

The motion was adopted.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I introduce* the Bill.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): Sir, on a point of order. Yesterday, clauses 39 to 60, when they were taken up......

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That point of order can come when the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill is taken up; not now. Now, we go to the Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill.

---

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

ANDHRA STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Andhra State Legislature to make laws, be taken into consideration."

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

This is a very simple measure and of a purely consequential nature. Some days ago, this House after a great debate, approved the Proclamation issued by the President assuming to himself the power to take over the management of affairs in Andhra. Under the Constitution the powers of the State Legislature vest in this Parliament and may be delegated by this Parliament to the President or to any other authority. The object of this Bill is to delegate that power to the President.

As I remarked the other day, ever since the Constitution began functioning there have been occasions in the past in which the President has assumed to himself this power of management. One was in the Punjab, the other in PEPSU and this is the third occasion. The two previous similar Acts differed a little in details to the one to which I now refer, but it has been the universal practice that Parliament should not be bothered in the beginning because time here is precious, business is heavy and local legislation may require local attention. Therefore, the practice has been that the President passes Acts which are called President's Acts. They are laid on the Table of the House; they are allowed to lie for seven days and if within seven days any notice is given of any resolution suggesting any amendments of any particular provision of the President's Act and they are passed, the President carries out those directions and issues a new Act giving necessary effect to the suggested amendments. That provision has been inserted in this Bill. The only difference is that I find some indication that we might follow the precedent supplied by the PEPSU Act where it was laid down that the President before passing or promulgating a President's Act should consult a Joint Committee of Parliament consisting of ten Members to be nominated by the Speaker of this House and five by the Chairman of the other House, so that there might be better advice available to the President about the contents of the Act he proposes to pass. The subsequent procedure is the same, namely the Act is laid on the Table and any resolution on it suggesting any amendments if passed is to be given effect to. I would have had no objection to having this Committee, because it is a useful thing, but the conditions in Andhra Desa, Mr. Deputy Speaker, are very exceptional. I notice that in an amendment of which notice has been given it has been suggested that the Committee may be consulted "so far as may be practicable". Very good; but the circumstances are that really there is no need for any Committee; so far as I can see, no occasion will arise for consulting this Committee. In the first instance, there will be no time for consulting such a Committee.

As I told the House on a previous occasion, the main object is to have the general elections in Andhra Desa with the utmost speed possible and while I cannot commit myself to any date, the date proposed is somewhere about the middle of February and I am hoping that by the middle of March, or at the latest by the end of March, the President's rule might come to an end and after a duly-constituted legislature has been sworn in the Ministry may be formed. That means at the outside somewhere about three to four months. The first duty of the Governor there is to take steps for bringing about the earliest elections and make proper arrangements so that elections may be run smoothly in an impartial, free and unfettered manner.

The necessity and the need for legislation is this. I have got a list here of seven or eight Bills......

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Ordinances.

Dr. Katju: ...which have become necessary because of the previous ordinances. These were ordinances of varying importance. For instance, I shall give the House an example of what you may consider to be a very formal one. A University has been established and the Chancellor of the University is the Chief Justice. Somebody forgot to say that it should be the Chief Justice of Andhra Desa. That mistake was discovered and an ordinance had to be promulgated saying that it should be the Chief Justice of Andhra Desa. The words "Chief Justice" by themselves may mean the Chief Justice of India or the Chief Justice of Madras. If you do not pass that, the whole University management suffers; it cannot be carried on. So, that is a formal one.

On the other hand, one of the most important ones, is an ordinance dealing with the law which prevailed right up to two months ago in Madras relating to the acquisition of zamindari and security of land tenure. Now that legislation has expired in October, 1954, so far as Madras is concerned. But the work is still pending in Andhra Desa and therefore the Ministry promulgated an ordinance keeping the Madras Act going and extending its operation for some time. Now there are seven or eight ordinances of this description, and they have all got to be passed within seven or eight days from today. By the 10th of December, they have got to be passed. If the House approves of the Bill which is now under discussion, then within seven days we will put them through and the House will have an opportunity when they have been laid on the Table of discussing them and bringing forward any resolution it desires. After these Bills have been passed I do not know whether the Governor would have any necessity of passing any legislation at all.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Can you give an assurance that he will not take recourse to legislation?

Dr. Katju: Therefore, I cannot agree to the amendments which have been sought to be proposed here. But I give this undertaking that if there is any new legislation, I shall ask hon. Members who are sitting here in this House from Andhra Desa, irrespective of parties, to come and give their views in the matter.

My hon. friend Mr. Lanka Sundaram wanted an assurance that there would be no new legislation at all outside this ordinance. It will be very difficult and I think grossly improper for me to give any such assurance, because I do not know what may become necessary within three or four months. But to have a Committee may be a matter of great difficulty. I do not wish to take the time of the House any further. The Bill is a very simple one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was it an *ad hoc.* Committee in relation to PEPSU?

Dr. Katju: It was not an *ad hoc* Committee. It was a Committee recognised by the Act itself. It consisted of 15 members: ten nominated by the hon. Mr. Speaker and five by the Chairman of the other House. There was no restriction in the Act, saying that they all should come from PEPSU or from the affected areas.

An Hon. Member: The intention was that.

Dr. Katju: The hon. Speaker had nominated one or two gentlemen from the Punjab and one even from the South because the responsibility is of the whole Parliament. So the committee cannot be confined to any one province.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is a similar committee possible—leave alone Andhra Members?

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Dr. Katju: I can assure the House that before the President's Act is finalised I shall ask all Andhra Members to meet me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the objection to having a similar committee as in the case of PEPSU?

Dr. Katju: None whatsoever. If the Governor's rule in Andhra would have to continue for any length of time I would have had no objection.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): What are the reasons for not making similar provisions here?

Dr. Katju: I have given the reasons. What is the good of complicating things? I found in the PEPSU measure that the convening of a committee took three weeks. If the Parliament is in session, I may give notice and I can have a meeting tomorrow or the day after, but Parliament will be dispersing by the end of December and we do not meet till about the 20th of February. By the 20th February the Governor's rule would itself be languishing. In between if I have a committee, I will have to notify Members. One may be living in Madras and it will consume time. If you have a committee, you will have concentration; if you have concentration, it may be impracticable. What is the result? The whole thing is not likely to last more than three months. I want to assure the House that this refusal of mine is not due to any desire to have nothing to do with the committee. I am prepared to consult the possible Members of the Committee informally, if it is necessary, but to have a sort of formal restriction that there must be a constituted committee and the committee must be consulted, it takes time. You take it from me that sometimes the President's Act has been held up for a month or two months and it could not be passed. That is all that I have to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Home Minister says that there may not be any new pieces of legislation. The only ordinances which have already been passed have to be voted. We have got 22 or 24 days and meanwhile, if this committee is formed today or tomorrow...

Dr. Katju: But this must be passed by the 10th December, as the ordinances are going to expire in December. If the Andhra Government had not resigned, they would have had these Bills pushed through which they had prepared about the 7th or 8th November. It is utterly impossible today to consult a committee....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If pieces of legislation are to be made quickly, it is the responsibility of the Assembly or of the Parliament and you say that within ten days you have to pass it within the Parliament at least looking into it.

Dr. Katju: This Bill contains a provision which says that when the President's Act has been passed, it shall be laid on the Table of the House, and if within seven days a resolution of the House is passed suggesting any modification or change in the continuation of the President's Act, the President is bound to carry it out. It is not as if Parliament is asked to give a blank cheque. The idea of a committee came so that the President, when formulating the Act, when considering the Act, may have more detailed information given by the Members of the Committee; otherwise, Parliament is supreme. My hon. friends who are interested may read the Act and may table resolutions suggesting amendments.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a small point. There is some confusion in the argument used by my hon. friend, the Home Minister. None of us is stopping the progress of the Bill today. That is not under dispute, but what is under dispute is the omission of a clause which is enshrined in the Act of 1953. He cannot give us a date for the election.

He cannot give us a guarantee that there will not be any legislative action on the part of the Governor after the ordinances are regularised, with the result that the committee question is at dispute.

Dr. Katju: I have said over and over again that I cannot bind myself to a date. What is the use of it because you will say later it is a breach of faith? The elections will be held by the middle of February, they will commence by the middle of February and then the results will be announced and everything will be completed by the middle of March.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Will you put it in the Bill as before the end of February? Then I will withdraw my amendment.

Dr. Katju: How can I put it? The Bill is for the purpose of one thing and you ask me to put in a clause relating to a different matter.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May I make a submission? The hon. Home Minister was pleased to say that this House is supreme and we have the power of suggesting modification by moving a resolution. Suppose some amendments are suggested to those that will be enacted by the President; some time of the House will necessarily be spent over that. Why not utilise that time for the purpose of passing those very Bills for which this Bill is fashioned. The Parliament is the enacting authority and we shall be very considerate. We shall not take much time though we may scrutinise those measures, because delegation to the President is an undesirable practice, which ought to be an exception, but it is becoming the general rule and that is what it should not be, and particularly, when the House is in session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Except pieces of Acts which are intended to confirm those ordinances, there is no chance of any other Act being placed before the Parliament?

Dr. Katju: I really do not know what I am to answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members want to know how far, consistent with the position of the Parliament, they can exercise that kind of control over this kind of legislation. They are entitled to know this from the hon. Home Minister.

Dr. Katju: I have made it quite clear that I would have no objection to the Committee if the Governor's rule in Andhra Desa was under contemplation for a long time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not able to give an assurance.

Dr. Katju: What sort of assurance is required? I have said it very many times—five times during the debate—for the approval of Parliament that we propose to hold the elections in the middle of February. What more is wanted? Do you want an *ikrar nama* or some sort of a bond being given?

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Not at this stage, but I will give opportunities for hon. Members to speak later. Let me place the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Andhra State Legislature to make laws, be taken into consideration."

Shri Pataskar (Jalgaon): I rise on a point of order. In the first place, I know there was a Punjab Act and there was a PEPSU Act by which this Parliament delegated the power to make laws to the President, but in spite of that, I would like to bring to the notice of the House certain very fundamental things whenever such a thing is to be done.

The first is that it offends against the basic principle of parliamentary democracy under which the power to

[Shri Pataskar]

legislate cannot be delegated to another body. Can we in this House delegate the power of legislation to another body? The only argument is that it is done because of the power supposed to be given to Parliament by a provision in sub-clause (b) of article 356—this is in Part XVIII, Emergency Provisions. Article 356 lays down a complete procedure to be followed:

> "If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation...."

What are the things that he is authorised to do under the provisions of our Constitution?

> " assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State;"

The important part to be noted in this clause is this. In the case of an emergency, he can assume to himself the powers and functions of the Government. Very naturally it has to be provided, but so far as the legislature is concerned, it has been deliberately and specifically omitted from the powers of that State being assumed by the President under Proclamation.

Then, we have got clause (b), declaring that the powers of the Legislature shall be exercisable by Parliament. Article 357 relates to the declaration "that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament." This has been so interpreted as to show that Parliament can delegate this power back again to the President. That is the interpretation that has been put.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): That is clause 357(1).

Shri Pataskar: To "confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorise the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him in that behalf;"

What I am suggesting to you is that article 357(1), as a matter of fact, conflicts with article 356(1)(a).

Shri S. S. More: Article 357 makes good a deficiency left in article 356.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. It only carries out what is contemplated in article 356. It clarifies it. "Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament," So, what Parliament can do is to be done under article 357(1). What is the other point?

Shri Pataskar: This was one point. The other point is...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not inviting him to give out the other point. If there is any other point, let him state it. He said that there are only two points.

Shri Pataskar: Yes, but in view of this article 357(1), I had better not press any other point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister anything to say?

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend has withdrawn his objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I believe he has withdrawn his objetion.

Shri Pataskar: Yes.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The amendments are to be moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They cannot be moved now. We now take up the discussion. What is the time allotted for this Bill?

Dr. Katju: Four hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the suggestion of the House regarding the distribution of time for the various stages—how much for the consideration stage?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Three hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Half-an-hour for clause-by-clause consideration. Whatever hon. Members want to say on the clauses, they may say during the general discussion. Therefore, if the hon. Members want to have half an hour for the third reading, bouquets will be exchanged. So, half an hour for third reading, half an hour for clause-by-clause discussion, and three hours for the consideration stage.

Dr. Katju: General discussion means general damnation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What time does the hon. Minister want for his reply?

Dr. Katju: Five or ten minutes. You can make it fifteen minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will assume that we have taken up this Bill, says, at 12-15. Shall I call the hon. Minister at three o'clock? If he wants more time, I have no objection.

Dr. Katju: I do not know at this stage what time I may require.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. We shall reserve half an hour for the hon. Minister. At quarter to three, I shall call upon him. At 3-15, the general discussion will be over 3-15 to 3-45—clause-by-clause consideration. 3-45 to 4-15—third reading.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I am rising to oppose this Bill. The unwarranted haste with which the Bill has been ushered in is fairly amusing if not surprising. The House expected that greater clarification will be forthcoming from the hon. Home Minister about the position that has been taken by the Central Government and about the necessity and the urgency of this Bill. He has, as usual, over-simplified the importance of the Bill and we are very sorry that this over-simplification does not help either himself or the House.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is clear that the objects are so patent but the reasons given are so simple and unconvincing that one is tempted to say that the Government has not treated the House properly. In rule 88 of the Rules of Procedure, it is said:

> "A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character."

They declare that this is a Bill delegating powers of legislation to the President, but the Government have not taken the necessary care to place before the House a memorandum as expected under rule 88.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall give 15 minutes for each hon. Member, except of course leaders of groups who will have 20 minutes.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: We expected that the Government would give us not only a clear memorandum on the several aspects of the Bill but also make available the Ordinances or the Bills that have been proposed to be adopted by the Andhra Legislature so that we can understand the nature of those Ordinances and the Bills and find a way to support the

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

Government. The hon. Home Minister has mentioned to this House only one important ordinance and that is, the ordinance about the Shri Venkateswara University. But there are several other ordinances which are very important and which cannot be passed without proper discussion either in the Andhra Legislature or in Parliament. The Governor of Andhra when he addressed the Assembly on the opening day of the last Assembly session, has devoted very much attention to the list of ordinances or the legislation that the Assembly was expected to pass. In the closely-printed pages of *The Hindu* we find that as much as one full column has been devoted to the list of ordinances and the Bills that were expected to be passed by the Assembly. It will not be a surprise, later on, if this delegation is made to the President not only in respect of the Ordinances but the other Bills also—the Bills might be passed in a moment—and the democratic set-up of the Assembly and the Parliament will be denied the right of discussing some of those important aspects. I do not want to go into the list of these Ordinances and Bills, but I may assure the House that there are so many important ones which cannot be treated in the way in which it is expected to be treated today. I wanted to have at least the copies of the Ordinances from the library, but unfortunately. our Library......

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: They should have supplied them before the Bill was taken up today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is unfortunate about the Library?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: The Library does not keep any of these Bills or Ordinances. I made attempts since yesterday, but neither the Government has been able to supply them to this House nor is the Library able to keep these copies so that we might be having the opportunity of looking into them and passing our remarks upon them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am directing that hereafter the Library will get copies of all Ordinances issued, all Acts passed anywhere in India, Select Committee reports and every such thing because we have got hon. Members here from various parts. It appears they are being gathered from the various Ministries now. In future care will be taken to see that all Ordinances are there in the Library.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission? None of us in this House know about the total number of ordinances or their character. Actually we became to know about it in the Business Advisory Committee. We are entitled to have copies before we can pronounce our judgement. The whole argument of the Minister was that the ordinances must be passed. This is most unfair and deprives us of the opportunity of studying the legislative measures, that are brought before us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will get them now.

Shri S. S. More: In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of some of the Bills. High Courts decisions are referred to and it is said that the measure becomes necessary in view of this decision or that decision. Will you also lay down that whenever such decisions are cited, they will precisely refer to the pages and see that they are available in the Library?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will try. We are not on that particular point. I will ask them to do that.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I was telling you how the literature that is absolutely necessary to understand the position taken by the Government now, was not made available to us either by the Government directly nor was it made available by the Library. We are therefore in a very difficult position with regard to the understanding of their stand.

Dr. Katju: May I just say one word? I shall be willing to lay on the Table of the House and to supply the Library, if any hon. Member wants anything about this Bill.

An Hon. Member: After the thing is over!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In future whenever any Ordinance is issued by any Government, he may advise those various Governments to place copies in the Library.

Dr. Katju: You mean what is enacted by the President during the President's rule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I mean every one of those Ordinances. In future also, the hon. Home Minister can help the Library by writing to the various Governments to send copies of the Ordinances issued.

Dr. Katju: They are called President's Acts, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I want to say is this. Hon. Members here represent the whole of the country.

Dr. Katju: I know that, I am not saying that I will only give a portion of the papers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall take up the matter with the hon. Home Minister later on.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: The hon. Home Minister reminds me of the saying 'Doctor after death'.

An Hon. Member: Post-mortem.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill is alive and kicking.

Dr. Katju: I am accused of over-simplification. I want to raise an important point and not to waste the time. I am always misunderstood.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: If powers are given to the President under this Bill, naturally the entire administrative and legislative functions will be taken over by the Governor himself and he will promulgate ordinances and pass laws under the direction of the President to the extent that he has given assurance to the Assembly when he addressed it. In the Assembly he has given his opinion that most of the suggestions of the Andhra Government will be given effect to. Several of them require legistion. If legislation is going to be placed in the hands of the Governor or the President, naturally all those suggestions which will have to be passed by the Cabinet or were expected to be passed, would be passed today. When that is so, we ought to be really very careful in expressing ourselves against the suggestions or the programme of work of the past Ministry which has been defeated. Are we going to allow the programme of work or legislation or the programme of reforms, financial or otherwise, that was sought for or contemplated by the defeated Ministry to be taken up by the President and automatically passed? There are many financial aspects which require closer consideration. There was a proposal to forego a very large slice of their land revenue income and they wanted to replace it by some other methods. Whether the Andhra Government would have been allowed to forego that large slice of income or whether the Assembly would have allowed them to pass any legislation for further taxation is a matter of utmost importance to all in Andhra. It is, therefore, very necessary that the Government, rather the President, should take the necessary care to see that some of these objectionable Bills, rather controversial Bills, are not pushed forward in the form of legislation. We have been told by the Governor himself that most of these items of programme would be put forward without much delay. When the Assembly is not there, he is prepared to take them up and pass them into law with, of course, the permission of the President. That is a thing which we cannot allow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He could not do so hereafter. It has to come before the Parliament.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: If it is not in Session? It will not be in Session always.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: For instance, there was a proposal to make an inroad into the prohibition law in Andhra and perhaps very soon most of the panchayats will be made the proprietors to toddy shops. There is very little difference between *neera* and toddy. If these far-reaching reforms or arrangements are going to be made through legislation exclusively to be thought of and made by the President himself, the whole democratic set-up of the nation will be insulted and will be set at naught.

In clause 3 of the Bill, it is said:

> "In the exercise of the said power, the President may, from time to time, whether the Parliament is or is not in session, enact as a President's Act a Bill containing such provisions as he considers necessary."

1 P.M.

Even though the Parliament is in session, Government is not prepared to place any such legislation before the Parliament and they would like to take this opportunity and this power to pass any legislation and may or may not give an opportunity to the Parliament to discuss them. It is no doubt a consoling feature that in clause (4) they have said that any Act passed would be placed before the Parliament. This is more or less an eye-wash because usually, we do not find time to discuss anything outside the scope of the parliamentary legislation and we are very much short of time. It is therefore to be suspected that any such assurance is not going to be given effect to and the Parliament will certainly be left in the lurch. When the hon. Home Minister began his speech, we expected that he would be appointing an Advisory Committee as was done with regard to P.E.P.S.U. to advise the President with regard to any future legislation. But, the hopes that he created when he mentioned that matter were completely smashed when he said that he is not going to do that. After all, he said, the elections are coming very soon. He was not able to give a particular time within which the elections will be completed. In the Press we have been reading that the elections will be over by about the middle of March. It has not been confirmed either by the Andhra Government..

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Or denied here.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Or denied here or confirmed here. Whatever it may be, we expect the hon. Home Minister would give us a definite date by which the elections will be over. Even supposing the elections are commenced very early, there is no meaning in pushing up this legislation, if there is near prospect of the Andhra Assembly coming into existence. These are several of the matters which require closer consideration. The way in which the hon. Minister has sponsored the Bill and tried to force it on Parliament shows that there is something brewing inside and probably they do not expect the elections to come off very soon. They won't give us an assurance that they will come off soon and there is no assurance about the date by which the elections will be completed. We expected that the Centre would be more careful about these things. I understand the bickerings in Andhra and also the reactions about election in Andhra today. They are going to be seriously fought out. We do not know what exactly would be the position of the Andhra Government hereafter.

An Hon. Member: Congress will not come into power.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Whether the Congress forms the Government or the Communists form the Government, it is immaterial for me. But, it has to be understood whether, if the Congress does not come into power in larger numbers, the communists would be allowed to form the Government. These are the several matters which require careful scrutiny. I wish that the Parliament shall not pass this legislation in the form in which it has been introduced.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Chittor): On a point of information, I would like to know this. In this Bill in the definition clause (a) it is said:

> " 'article' means an article of the Constitution".

I do not find this word 'article' mentioned in the whole of this Bill. I want to know why this redundant definition has been given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the proper occasion, if there is an amendment already tabled, it will be taken up.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): It has been mentioned in clause (b) of the definition clause: "....under clause (1) of article 356".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is in the definition clause itself. The hon. Member has ignored it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I had opposed this Bill even at the introduction stage. I did it because I am of opinion that this Bill is a standing monument of the scant respect that is shown for Parliament by the author of this Bill.

This Bill comes before us after our discussion about the Proclamation. At that time, we pointed out two things. We said that we were of the opinion that there was no failure of the constitutional machinery in Andhra. The reply given by the Home Minister was that he was not prepared to show the reports and other information regarding the failure of the constitutional machinery in Andhra, and why this step was taken. I do not want to go into the details. We know that it was said that it was a secret thing and that it could not be shown. If we could not understand why this step was taken, whether there was actually failure of the constitutional machinery in Andhra which made the President come before Parliament under article 356, certainly, it is right for us even today to guess that the report was something which was not favourable to the Government or it was something which they wanted to hide from Members of Parliament as well as from the people. Even today, except two statements from two persons, there was nothing to show that there was really a failure of the constitutional machinery in Andhra for which this step was taken.

Not only that. The other question which was argued that day was that there was no failure of constitutional machinery and that it was purposely done. In this Bill, one point is given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is said:

> "If all legislative measures that may be necessary to enact from time to time for the State of Andhra are to be taken up by Parliament, it would require a good deal of time which would not be available and which would hold up measures of all-India importance."

Here also it is said that certainly Parliament has the right and Parliament can do it. The only objection is that Parliament has no time. If that is what the Home Minister feels, I think certainly Parliament has to find some time for it. There are so many measures that have come before Parliament. We are spending 9 or 10 days for the discussion of the Criminal Procedure Code which is not very important, as it is before the House. If we could sit for 9 or 10 days for discussing these things, if Government had cared, some time would have been found. When Parliament is in session, at least the Ordinances—I am coming to the important Ordinances later—should have been placed before Parliament Parliament would have found time. The question is not whether there is time or not. They do not see how important it is to put these matters

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

before Parliament. When there are no other representatives of the people, without knowing the opinion of the people, to pass legislation by the executive is utterly against principle. It is unwarranted; it is against democracy.

As far as Ordinances are concerned, I have to point out that legislation by Ordinance even when Parliament is not sitting is objectionable. We should first notice in this connection that such a power is non-existent in any of the Constitutions of the self-governing Members of the Commonwealth, Canada, Australia or the Union of South Africa. What happens in those countries when an emergent situation arises necessitating legislation after the legislature has adjourned is that the legislature is called together at once for necessary sanction of these measures. The executive does not arrogate to itself legislative functions which do not belong to it. Our Republican Constitution, however, provides for this contrary to the traditions followed in other democracies.

I will take up the Ordinances. I have got here copies of some of the Ordinances. The first is about the District Board elections, whether they should be postponed for six months or not. If there is the opinion of the legislature that the District Board elections should not be postponed, they must take place immediately. It is only the representatives of the people, it is only the legislature that can give an opinion whether, in the conditions in Andhra today, they must be held now or postponed for six months or for some other time. Already, there are changes about the District Boards. Without knowing the opinion of the legislature and the people, if this is done by the executive, that does not reflect the opinion of the people.

The second Ordinance relates to the imposition of a surcharge on buses. This is a very important issue. If this power is taken by the executive, it has not got the sanction of the people behind it or the sanction of the legislature. Certainly it is against all principles of Parliamentary democracy. The next Ordinance relates to increasing of tax. Increasing tax is not a thing that can be done by the executive, and it is a thing that should never be done by the executive. It is the people that can do it. The opinion of the representatives of the people has to be obtained, and a condition should be there first to necessitate an increase in tax. The question should be discussed by the representatives of the people as to whether there must be a tax, and if so, how much it should be, and so on.

The third Ordinance is about exemption of tax. So, there is one Ordinance for imposing tax, and now there is another Ordinance seeking to give exemption of tax. All these Ordinances lapse on the 11th instant. After their lapse, the matter will be decided by the executive first, and then only it will come before us; it will be decided by the executive without the Legislature giving an opinion on it, without the Parliament giving an opinion as to whether they should continue or not. After that, it will come before Parliament when it is in session, and Parliament can only make some modifications in it. As far as the original enactment is concerned, we cannot say anything, and the Legislature has no right to say anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cannot the Legislature throw out that particular Act? It is provided in the Bill:

> "Every Act enacted by the President under sub-section (2) shall, as soon as may be after enactment, be laid before Parliament.
>
> Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it under sub-section (3), direct any modifications to be made in the Act and such modifications shall be given effect to by

> the President by enacting an amending Act under sub-section (2) :"

Does he mean to say that these modifications do not mean wholesale rejection?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It is definitely provided here that only modifications can be made, and there is nothing as far as the validity of the Act or other things are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is with respect to past action under the Act. Does the modification contemplated here prevent the throwing out of the Act on the ground that it ought not to be passed?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I think it does. This is what the proviso reads:

> "Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the validity of the Act or of any action taken thereunder before it is so amended."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is another matter. This proviso only says that the resolution of Parliament will not have any retrospective effect, except with respect to those things that have already been done. What is the power of Parliament according to this Bill? Clause 3 (4) says:

> "Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it under sub-section (3), direct any modifications to be made...."

I would like to know whether this rules out a repeal of the Act or the possibility of Parliament withholding its sanction to the whole Act.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): May I make one submission? This postulates that the President shall enact a measure. Supposing on the 1st of January, he enacts a measure, on a later date, it comes before Parliament, and meanwhile, some action has been taken under the measure as passed by the President. There is no question of repealing it, even if the House wants to, from the very date of enactment. If the House does not want to proceed with the Act, it can have an amendment saying that it shall cease to be in force from such and such a future date. The proviso to sub-clause (4) of clause 3 saves anything that has already been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is another matter. Even if the Act is repealed, still it can be provided that whatever action has been taken can be validated.

Shri Raghuramaiah: It will be saved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But what does this 'modification' mean? The Act is assumed to continue, and only modifications to it are contemplated, and not the whole Act being repealed.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The whole Act also can be repealed by an amendment saying that it shall cease to be in force from such and such a date. That will be amending the Act. It is open to Parliament to pass such an amendment.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: With your permission, may I make one submission? Is it not within the competence of Parliament to repeal an Act with retrospective effect?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, it can There is no objection to that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to say only two things on this Bill. There are two reasons for my opposing this Bill. The first is that there is no necessity for this, and that it is quite unwarranted. Secondly, even when the Parliament is in session, the power of Parliament is sought to be delegated to the executive, which is entirely wrong.

Therefore, I oppose the Bill.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I do not think I can take up the position that I should oppose the motion for the Bill to be taken into considera-

[Lanka Sundaram]

tion, for the reason that on the 19th of last month, this House, after a debate, accepted the Resolution regarding the Proclamation of the President with reference to the Andhra State. But I think it is open to me—and I would like to take up this position—to contest the statements made by the hon. Home Minister.

I have written down some of the statements he made here this morning. He says that this Bill is a very simple one, it is of a consequential nature, and also that ever since the Constitution has been passed, this has become the universal practice, and so on and so forth.

It so happens that since the 1st of February, 1951 and later in 1953, Bills of this character have come before Parliament, on the earlier case before the Constituent Assembly, and latterly before this House itself. As you will see, as one who is presiding over this Chamber as Deputy-Speaker in both the Parliaments, after a series of fights, a constitutional procedure was sought to be set up. Without getting lost in the tangle between article 356 and 357, I crave the indulgence of the House to make one or two quotations from the statements made by Shri Rajagopalachari in 1951, and by Dr. Katju and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari in 1953.

To my mind, when the Home Minister was moving the motion for consideration, there was a confusion sought to be created between the passing of the Bill on the one hand, and the effective portions of the Bill, at any rate, as far as they exist in the PEPSU Act. I would like to draw the distinction there, because without that distinction, I am afraid there will be utter confusion here.

You would recall that in 1951, when the Punjab Presidential Act came before the Constituent Assembly, there was a debate spread over four continuous days. Actually, there was an adjournment sought by Shri Rajagopalachari on the 16th of August 1951, in order that a compromise formula can be arrived at, which would satisfy every section of the Constituent Assembly on the nature of the Act. It so happened that on 13th August 1951, Shri Rajagopalachari said as follows—I am quoting from column 544 of the *Parliamentary Debates* of the 13th August, 1951:

> "I thought I had already explained it. It is because of the comparative volume of the work to be taken up, and the comparative quality of the work. We have now, under this article I have quoted, to conduct the affairs of the Punjab State but there is a limitation on the time."

That was the position taken up, the position sought to be reiterated by Dr. Katju this morning. You will see, however, that after four days of continuous debate, in which I am gald to recall that my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava played a very valiant role, Shri Rajagopalachari agreed to the necessity for some sort of constitutional protection, protection not only to the interests of the people of Punjab, but also to the interests of this House. This is what he said on 17th August 1951—I am quoting from column 776 of the *Parliamentary Debates*:

> "The first thing that I should mention to the House is that the course which the Government is going to take will greatly reduce the apprehensions and difficulties that have been given expression to by many hon. Members."

You will recall that you happened to be in the Chair during that controversy, and the apprehensions were that relegating the administrative and legislative power to one single individual was detrimental to the interests of the people of Punjab and derogatory, as far as the rights and privileges of this House were concerned. You will also recall that after that four-day debate in 1951, what happens to be sub-clauses (3) and (4) of clause (3) of the present Bill was arrived at, *i.e.* a formula about laying the Acts on the Table of the House and the resolution of Parliament on them, and so on, was arrived at.

It so happened that after the Punjab Act, the question of the committee came up. It came up most prominently in connection with the PEPSU Act. You will permit me to quote two small excerpts, because I feel that the hon. Home Minister has not properly directed the House's attention to the problem involved in this Bill, namely the variation from the PEPSU Act, which should not be there.

You will see that on the 30th April 1953, Dr. Katju said:

> "Therefore, I want to make it clear. Dr. Mookerjee said that such consultations took place even in 1951. My distinguished predecessor"—that is, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari—"consulted hon. Members and there should be no harm if we put that down in the Bill itself".

Having said that, the debate proceeded and I note that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari the Minister of Commerce and Industry, who was a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution, intervened and made the following statement which, to my mind, clinches the issue beyond all shadow of doubt. This is what he said:

> "The whole idea of delegation to the President is to relieve Parliament of the responsibility of having to legislate and to save the time of Parliament which would be necessary in cases when the Administration of a State is taken away. With that background then, what you pointed out, Sir, is quite correct. The Parliament may say that on such and such matters the President can legislate and in certain other matters the power of legislation will be reserved for Parliament. It is in the same way as a principal confering powers on his agent. So far as the legislative authority is concerned, the President is only an agent of Parliament and nothing else. Therefore, it is wrong to say that Parliament cannot reserve to itself some portion of the power, and hand over some other powers to the President."

> "Then the other question that arises is this. Having conferred the power on the President, can it be fettered in any manner? That is a matter, Sir, on which certainly both the sides of the question can be argued. The best way to do it is to get an undertaking from my hon. colleague"—that is, Dr. Katju—"that as far as possible, excepting in an emergency, the Committee that is now sought to be set up will be consulted".

The two short points that arise are these. First of all, the alleged constitutional conflict between articles 356 and 357 may be kept aside for the purposes of discussion this afternoon. What cannot be set aside is this: the acceptance of a procedure whereby a Committee is appointed, as in the PEPSU Act. I will have occasion to move an amendment in regard to that later on. The implications of the appointment of the Committee cannot be lost sight of.

You would recall that on the 19th November, Dr. Katju repeatedly interrupted me when I was speaking on the Resolution on the Presidential Proclamation. I mentioned only two issues. Will he agree to the Committee and will he give me a date? Here is the answer. I am quoting from the debates of the 19th November, 1954. I said: "May I interrupt you? Why not you put down a date?" Dr. Katju replied: "I will tell you in the course of the next week; I will have to look up the dates". I would ask my hon. friend, the Home Minister, to keep his promise. The week expired on the 26th November. (*Interruption*). I regret to have to go

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

on record on this point that my hon. friend, the Home Minister, has a felicity for making statements, and—you would recall, and the House would bear me out—a greater felicity for withdrawing the statements he makes when it suits him. Sir, this is a very serious matter. I am not here to allege that he is deliberately evading; it is not my purpose nor my intention to say so. As you will note, what the hon. the Home Minister said this morning is equally vague—and delectably vague at that. He says the general elections will be held in the middle of February, then goes on to say, middle of March, then by the end of March and so on. He did not say when the Assembly would be convened, when the regime of the Governor would come to an end. If you calculate, it is not less than four months. The most important point is, can the administration of a Part A State of India be entrusted to the personal responsibility or care of one single individual without any opportunity for Parliament to look into the manner in which the administration is carried out?

On the 19th November, when I spoke on the Resolution, I said I should not like to bring in politics into this matter. It is a purely constitutional, procedural debate, which I would like my hon. colleagues to remember, that we have got to go into. That being the case, it is obvious that without this Committee which has been made available for PEPSU, this Bill cannot be allowed to go out of the hands of this hon. House.

Here there is another complication You would recall that recently the final order of the Delimitation Commission of India with respect to the Andhra State has been promulgated. It so happens that I am one of the three associate members of the Delimitation Commission from this hon. House. With your permission, I would like to state that I know the implication of the final order, as it has emerged. Almost every constituency in India—State as well as parliamentary constituency—has been completely altered out of recognition and most of us representing Andhra in this hon. House have received letters that the question of printing the voters' list is so difficult that the final order of the Delimitation Commission cannot be implemented at the speed at which it will be made available to the public. After all, without the voters' list being available with reference to the new constituencies, neither the candidate can make up his mind to stand, nor can the voter also make up his mind as to what he should do. He does not know where his place is, with the result that I would like to have an assurance from the hon. the Home Minister—I wish he had been here when I make this point—that under no circumstances later on will either the Government of Andhra, or for that matter, the Government of India, take up the position that because the printing presses of Andhra Desh have been unable to cope with the work the printing of the voters' list, the constituencies cannot be properly delimited with reference to the final order of the Delimitation Commission, and the elections cannot be held by the middle of February. It is not a specious argument I am using. I find my hon. friend, Shri Raghuramaiah, is laughing, and I hope he will have no difficulty in agreeing with this proposition. In any case, I will take up the final position, that this Parliament cannot divest itself of the responsibility which it has towards the people of Andhra Desh, and this is the reason why some of us very strongly appeal to the hon. the Home Minister himself to agree to the reincorporation of that particular section of the PEPSU Act, *i.e.* paragraph 2 of section 2 of the PEPSU Act, No. XXII of 1953, which happens to be, in substance, the amendment which I gave notice of. If you will permit me, I will read it, because there is no controversy about it:

> "Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall,

except where it is not practicable to do so, consult a committee constituted for the purpose consisting of ten members of the Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker and five members of the Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman".

You will see there is also a saving clause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is also the provision in the PEPSU Act.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: My amendment is exactly word for word a copy of that section of the PEPSU Act, of which I have got a copy, which I shall be prepared to place on the Table of the House. The point is this. It has a mandatory provision, about the composition of the Committee.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Will the proceedings of the Committee be made public?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I will come to that. There are two points (a) it is mandatory. It says: 'shall be appointed'. (b) There is also a saving provision: 'except where it is not practicable to do so'. I would ask the hon. Minister what is the difficulty in constituting this Committee. My hon. friend, the Home Minister, just said 'I will invite all the Andhra Members here to sit with me'. Certainly a Committee can be Constituted. It does not take 24 hours to constitute a Committee, because they must be from the Members of this hon. House and the other House. Both are in session; there is no difficulty.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What is the difficulty in keeping it upon Parliament?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That is a different issue which my friend will take up, because having agreed to the principle of the Resolution moved on the 19th November, which was passed by this hon. House, I feel reluctant to take up the position that I should contest the very motion for its introduction. That happens to be my position.

The other point I repeatedly put—and even today—is this. Suppose, an emergency arises tomorrow in Andhra. Apart from the seven or eight Ordinances, which were mentioned by the Minister, which have got to be regularised, suppose the Governor of Andhra promulgates an Ordinance, what is the relief for the people of Andhra Desh? Where does Parliament come into the picture? Parliament cannot intervene until after the elections are over according to the tentative time-table of the hon. the Home Minister. That being the case, I want the constitution of a Committee on the PEPSU model—which was also under an Act passed by our Parliament last year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is not an Ordinance barred? Is it open to the Governor to issue an Ordinance hereafter? He is only the President's agent.

Shri S. S. More: All his powers are suspended by the Proclamation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, no Ordinance can be passed by any of these people. The President it authorised to pass, whether Parliament is in session or not.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I would raise the point that the Presidential power of promulgation is not barred by the present legislation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Without this legislation, he has not got the right..........

Shri S. S. More: The Rajpramukh can have powers under article 230 of the Constitution to promulgate an Ordinance. But I believe that according to the Proclamation........

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Proclamation has power to suspend article 213 also.

Shri S. S. More: I have not got a copy of the Proclamation with me, but I feel that even that article has been suspended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has no right to do anything except as an agent of the President.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In any case the point is a very simple one. The constitution of a Committee will not interfere with the intentions of Government. Such a Committee has been in operation in the case of PEPSU. I think, Sir, I should make a final appeal to the Home Minister that if he does not see any fundamental difficulty in principle about this Committee, he should change his mind when the Clauses comes up. Once this is done, I am sure, very soon there will be material enough for him to make an attempt to give us a date. That is why I intervened a little while ago. Why not say, before the end of February?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Committee is constituted, then the date is not necessary.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: These are two preliminary issues. Firstly, a date may be fixed. A specific date may be fixed or alternative, say, before the end of a certain month.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What we understand from the Minister is that the elections will come off very soon and there will be a full-fledged legislature very soon. Therefore, a Committee may not be necessary. If as expected the elections do not come up so soon on account of delimitation of constituencies—these are not old constituencies and therefore inspite of the best efforts they may take some months to prepare the electoral rolls etc.—then, it is urged by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, that possibly a Committee is necessary. If there is no delay the Committee may not be necessary.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: If there is no delay, the Committee may be disbanded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if there is delay in the usual course of things, the members of the Committee can look into it; that is the point.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: As was done in PEPSU.

One other point I would like to mention. I do not want to take long as I know many hon. Members will participate in this debate and therefore I do not want to go into details. You, Sir, coming from Andhra know as much as I do. The declaration of the Home Minister that the elections would be held by about the middle of February is not borne out by the statements made even by a person like the Election Commissioner in Andhra.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Delimitation Commission's proposals were accepted and a notification was issued only recently. It has to be followed up. Then the electoral rolls according to new constituencies are to be prepared. Therefore, with the best of efforts and will it may not be possible to bring about the election by the 20th of February, in which case, the hon. Member feels, evidently, that next to the Parliament itself going into the matter every day with respect to all these Bills, the Parliamentary Committee will do as well, and if there is some more delay in the regular Assembly being in vogue, the Committee can look into it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: As in PEPSU. My point is that the intentions of the Home Minister to hold elections by the middle of February are not borne out by the statements made in Kurnool. And, Parliament cannot control the elections for the simple reason that the Election Commission is a statutory body outside the jurisdiction of the Parliament, with the result I am unable to make up my mind whether I should support this or not, even though I am not against the Bill, as I said earlier, because the House has already passed the Resolution. That being the case I make a last-minute appeal to the Treasury Benches opposite to agree to the constitution of a Committee and to declare as definitely as possible—say, before the end of February, March or whatever month it may be—a general time-limit, so that there may not be any misapprehensions in Andhra and the Governor will have the support of the people.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Sir, my friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram is a clever man. I never knew how clever he is until he finished his speech. He has been pressing last time, as well as today, that the Home Minister should give a date for election. I can assure him that, we, on our side, are equally anxious. But, Dr. Lanka Sundaram has let the cat out of the bag when he referred to the Election Commission as a Statutory Commission. I suppose he is aware that a date for election can only be fixed by the Election Commissioner and not by the Home Minister on the floor of this House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Have you consulted the Election Commissioner?

Shri Raghuramaiah: That is a different matter. But, the announcement of the date can be made only by the Eelection Commissioner and not by the Home Minister.

Shri S. S. More: Where is the cat and where is the bag?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The cat is here. You force the Home Minister to fix a date and tomorrow you will say that it is against the Constitution, the Election Commission is a Statutory Commission and all that. The Home Minister is not, in law, entitled to fix a date. It is the Election Commissioner who has to fix a date, and having known that it is no use going on asking every minute: "Oh Home Minister, give me a date; I want it here and now that you should fix a a date."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: He has given it here.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I paid a compliment that you are clever, but obviously you are not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I a clever man? All remarks are addressed to the Chair and I take it as a compliment.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I say, Sir, that you as Deputy-Speaker are the repository of all the brains of this House. I, therefore, need not specially compliment you on that.

Shri S. S. More: Does it mean that all our brains are deposited somewhere else?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That may be applicable to him.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have in my mind, you particularly, Mr. More.

I was saying, Sir, it is not constitutionally possible for the Home Minister to fix a date for elections. That is why, last time when this matter came up for debate, I made emphasis that it is not a matter to be settled between the Home Minister and Dr. Lanka Sundaram. There are lot of people interested in it and even now I make bold to say that there is a constitutional objection to the declaration of any such date by the Home Minister. We are all anxious to have the elections as early as possible. President's rule is not welcome to anyone, whether he belongs to this side or that side of the House.

There was a breakdown of the constitutional machinery. I know my friend Mr. A. K. Gopalan has been arguing last time as well as this time, that there has been only a party crisis and not a breakdown of constitutional machinery. I really do not know the difference between *tweedledum* and *tweedledee*. He has been stressing that there was a party crisis in Andhra. I say, there is no question of party crisis in Andhra; may be, one or two members of the party voted against. Likewise every party has got its own black-sheeps. That does not mean that there was a party crisis. What has happened is, as soon as the Ministry resigned, there was not material enough for the Governor to conclude that the administration of the State would be effectively carried on by another party or an amalgam of parties. There were so many little groups

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

ideologically different. Generally all of them wanted to get into the shoes of the present Ministry and carry on. There was no other ideological similarity between the two. Therefore, a situation arose when the Governor had to advise the President that the administration of the State could not be carried on and therefore there was a constitutional crisis.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Has the hon. Member got a report of the advice tendered by the Governor? It is supposed to be a confidential thing.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not take notice of any report. I have my eyes wide open and I know what happens. If he does not know let him take it as a gospel truth from me. I know the situation that arose on the passing of the no-confidence motion against the Ministry. Any person who loves democracy........

Shri A. K. Gopalan: We were told that it was on the basis of that report that the Proclamation was issued and not on Shri Raghuramaiah's opinion. That is why we ask you?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Unlike my friend Mr. A. K. Gopalan, for making an assertion in this House I do not need anybody's report. I am only giving my opinion or views in the matter.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He was asking about the report of the Governor.

Shri Raghuramaiah: That is an old story.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may ask hon. Members on either side of the House to address the Chair.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, in what capacity is he making all such assertions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the same capacity as the hon. Member possesses.

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): May I know what he is in the Government of India to say such things?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everyone has the liberty to say what he likes.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Sir, Mr. A. K. Gopalan was referring to the report of the Governor. When there was discussion last time it was my stand that we were not bound to have that report disclosed. Not that it really matters, but it is a matter of constitutional propriety. I remember to have quoted, last time, from the Constitution also to prove that it was not incumbent on the Government to disclose the source of the information, the report or any other source. So, I need not go again into that question.

Mr. Gopalan was rather objecting to the procedure now adopted in the Bill. His thesis seems to be: why not Parliament itself undertake the entire legislation instead of leaving it to the President to enact an Act and then the Act being laid on the Table of the House for Members to move amendments and all that? The procedure now adopted is unquestionable because under article 356, the Constitution itself contemplates assumption of legislative power by the President—well, it may be in Andhra today, it may be somewhere—else tomorrow. We are already full up with our own business and it would be awkward for the Parliament to go into every minor matter that has to be considered in respect of any particular State where the constitutional machinery fails. That is why the elders of the Constitution have considered it sufficient that the power is given to the President. As a matter of fact as article 356 now stands—I am sure the great constitutional expert Mr. More will bear me out—read with article 357, it is not even necessary, strictly and constitutionally speaking, for the President to have any Act that is passed, placed on the Table of the House. It is not necessary. I know it is desirable, but it is not necessary. This Parliament can authorise the President to pass any legislation. I shall read article 357 of the Constitution.

> "(1) Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament it shall be competent—
>
> (a) for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, etc.........."

I am not saying that the procedure adopted is wrong. It is desirable. But constitutionally it is not necessary for the President to have a Bill or any measure laid on the Table of the House. It is a safegurad which we are having. Consistent with the objects and scope we have in mind, consistent with the dignity of Parliament, we would like to be sure that what the President does is fully approved by this House. Therefore, while it is not necessary under article 357(1)(a) to have it at all laid on the Table of the House, it is a good thing that the Government are laying it on the Table of the House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Come to the Bill.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am on the Bill. I do not know what my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram means by saying "come to the Bill." He seems to think that I follow his procedure. I have been speaking on the Bill. I have not been going astray from the Bill. All that I have spoken is on the Bill. I know what he means. He has got only one thing in mind—committee; he must have a Committee. He thinks that the whole Bill is nothing but about the Committee. I agree with my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram, broadly speaking, on the necessity of a committee. The hon. the Home Minister has assured us that the elections are going to be held in February. I do not think it can be a constitutionally fixed date: the Home Minister has not the power to do it. But I suppose he will use his good offices to ensure that the elections are held in February.

After all the House itself will adjourn in the middle of December. We are not likely to come back and many of us would be busy with the elections. I know Dr. Lanka Sundaram himself would be there. So, it may be difficult to have a statutory committee for such a short period. It would be difficult to assume that it would function properly. If elections are to be held in February, the time between now and February is short and the possibility of most of the Members being absent is also there. If by any chance the elections are to be postponed beyond February, I would certainly press along with the hon. Members of the Opposition that there must be a Committee of the House to guide in future legislation concerning Andhra. But even as it is I do hope that the hon. the Home Minister would agree to an *ad hoc* and informal or consultative committee which will, as far as possible, guide him, the President or guide this House in the discharge of their legislative functions. Nothing is going to be lost within two months and I do hope that the hon. Members of the Opposition also would agree to have such informal consultations. I see Dr. Lanka Sundaram is laughing, but I am sure he would extend his co-operation, if he is informally asked.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Can the hon. Member tell me why he does not like a statutory committee provided for in the Bill?

Shri Raghuramaiah: My reply to Dr. Lanka Sundaram is that I am a practical man. I do not want a committee which can never meet.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You receive whips.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have no whips. I have my own views. I resent this remark that I am guided by the Whip. Maybe oftentimes, but not now. I have not even met my

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

Whip and I am speaking purely for myself; I am not speaking on anybody's behalf. As I said at the very outset, if there is a possibility of the elections being postponed beyond February or March, I would have joined with him. I would for the reasons I have already given, request the hon. the Home Minister to assure us that there will be as broad a consultation as possible with all Members having interest in such legislation and I hope that that assurance would be forthcoming, I feel, Sir, that this Bill amply carries out the intentions of the Constitution and I have great pleasure in supporting it.

Dr. Jaisoorya: I wish I were as cock-sure about things as my hon. friend Mr. Raghuramaiah is. But we happen to be a little worried. We are worried because the Proclamation has been issued and this House is only being told to be satisfied that the President has received a report from the Governor of the State of Andhra and after considering the report and other things he is satisfied. We are not told what are the reasons for his satisfaction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we are going back. All that is not quite relevant. There are two things to be understood. The Proclamation is a settled fact.

Dr. Jaisoorya: I admit it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These observations should have been made at the stage when the Proclamation came up for approval of the House. The question was raised as to why the Governor's report was not placed on the Table of the House and the hon. the Home Minister said that it was a confidential document. The hon. Speaker agreed with that; there is no power normally available for the Speaker to insist upon its production. But notwithstanding the Proclamation it is open to Parliament to legislate whether this power ought to be given to the President and if so with what restrictions and limitations. That is the simple point before the House now.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Quite right; I am not contesting that; but I am contesting the secrecy that is always maintained.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the very issue which is not relevant now. The simple issue before the House is whether the President should be empowered to legislate on behalf of Parliament.

Dr. Jaisoorya: For instance, we learnt today that there are several Ordinances that have been issued by the Andhra Government which have to be made into Acts. Officially we are unaware of them, though unofficially we come to know of several things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Ordinances would have been published in the official gazettes.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Now this House is asked to delegate powers for several things of which we are not cognizant, of which we are never informed. It is not a question of lack of faith; it is a question of proper procedure. We are asked to delegate powers to the President. It is precisely on account of this that we said that on the lines of the PEPSU Act, a Joint Committee, consisting of ten Members from this House and five Members from the other House, should be constituted. Now it is not in the power of the hon. the Home Minister to say that by such and such date the elections would take place. For instance, in the other House he made a statement on the 29th November 1954:

> "This Proclamation does not indicate a long staying Government under the special circumstances. The Governor will carry on for three months.........The elections are going to be held sometime in February and I do hope that within two or three

months, at the outside in the month of March.........."

This is his own and he is trying his best to assist us and I admire it very much, but we are not clear whether these new elections will take place under the old constituencies or under the new delimitation constituencies that have been promulgated. If it is the latter, we are going to be in serious difficulties by passing this Bill and this is the basic question. It is all very well, he will give us assurances to the best of his capacity, but we know the practical difficulties and we will then be faced with the problem that "on account of technical difficulties, namely, that the rolls could not be made or printed in time, the elections, in spite of the best of our intentions, will have to be postponed". What then? You cannot get your Committee. What is wrong in accepting the precedent when you are not sure? You are hopeful, you are very optimistic, but you cannot be absolutely certain that within a specified time the Election Commissioner would be able to guarantee elections or not, in which case you have neither the one nor the other. How is Parliament to face the situation? Are we going to put the entire burden of success or failure on the shoulders of one or two men?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Only one man.

Dr. Jaisoorya: That is another question. Therefore, I do suggest that everything is very unclear, and we who come from Andhra or the neighbouring States of Andhra, know the difficulties and we want to face the difficulties, anticipate those difficulties, and, therefore, I do think that there should be this Committee,—and there has been a precedent—and it should be a statutory Committee and not an *ad hoc* Committee, so that a certain amount of responsibility for reporting and for keeping in contact with this House will be there. I am looking at it not from any political angle. We are looking at it from the standpoint that Parliament will be divested and deprived of important material and judgment of important material from an impartial point of view. That is all that I have got to say, and I think the hon. Minister should have known that. In fact, there has been very serious misunderstanding over Andhra for quite a long time—if you do not make them feel that there is a body looking after them, there will be no end to their misunderstanding.

Shri S. S. More: I do not feel that I am qualified to speak in relation to the actual conditions prevailing in Andhra because I am not aware of those conditions, and, therefore, I will not venture to make my observations in relation to the conditions that prevail there. But as a student of constitution, I am very much perturbed by the persistent efforts on the part of Government to suspend constitutions democratic provisions and assume powers and hand them over to a single individual howsoever eminent he might be. What is the position we are reduced to? You know, as a student of politics, that before 1855, the Governor-General-in-Council used to legislate for the whole of this country. Take that analogy and take that basis to try to find out whether the present developments are more in accord with modern democratic practices, or they are more in close affinity with the bureaucratic conditions that prevailed before 1855. Here the President is being given powers under article 357. I do know that it is a constitutional provision and so far as that goes, it is perfectly constitutional, but whether it is consistent with democratic practices or propriety is a thing which one might very well be interested in raising. Now, the President is the constitutional head and all the powers that are being given to the President under article 357 will be virtually utilised or used by the President, on the advice that will be tendered to him by the executive Government of this country. The executive Government will be his counsellors. So, the Governor General of the former

[Shri S. S. More]

times will now appear before us in the garb of the President of the Union, and his original counsellors will come under *khadi* clothing as the modern Prime Minister and his Cabinet. This is the position that we are reduced to. It might be very well argued by the Treasury Benches that Parliament is kept in the picture because this clause "Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days...." keeps up the perpetual vigilance of this House over the acts and doings of the President.

My submission to you and to the House will be that if we go through the different provisions, we will find that this work of supervision is reduced to something less than a shadow. Take, for instance, the PEPSU Act. Clause 4 of Act No. 22 of 1953 says:

> "Either House of Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days.............."

But here the word is "Parliament". This expression should be on par with the expression that we find......

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is clause 3, sub-clause (4).

Shri S. S. More: I stand corrected. I am referring to sub-clause (4) of clause 3 of the PEPSU Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does it make any difference?

Shri S. S. .More: It does.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Parliament means both Houses.

Shri S. S. More: This question is pertinent and I am very happy that you asked this question, because that gives me an opportunity to elaborate my argument.

> "Either House of Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it under sub-section (3), direct........."

I need not read the remaining portion of it. The initiative was left to each House and the period was seven days and within seven days each House could pass a resolution to that effect. Here the wording is—

> "Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days from the date........"

Here, both Houses are linked together and the resolution will have to be passed within a period of seven days by both the Houses. Under the PEPSU Act, each House could take some steps within seven days, untrammelled or unrestricted by the will or the pleasure of the other House. That is the period of limitation or the period of action for the purpose of modifying the enactment. The enactment is very much restricted and narrowed down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The proceedings before both Houses should be completed within seven days as laid down in this Bill, whereas in the other Act, each House could take seven days.

2 P.M.

Shri S. S. More: And after one House has taken seven days, provided that is observed, the confirmation of this particular resolution by the other House can be made at any time. As far as the time-limit is concerned, the PEPSU legislation was more liberal and generous, and allowed Parliament to function. It is not something novel that I will be saying, but this House is already burdened with work of enacting legislations and many major and minor legislations are being heaped on us so that we are suffering from a sort of legislative indigestion. With all our vigilance—I concede that hon. Members are particularly vigilant—is it possible for us to suggest modifications within seven days not only that, but to get it through the House; not only that, but to get the sanction and approving seal of the other House within seven days? That is why, all these considerations, our so-called right of modifying them, are reduced to something thinner than a shadow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. V. Ramaswamy has just now passed on an amendment, to me. It is just on the lines of the PEPSU Act, word for word. Each House will be allowed seven days during the session. It has to be approved by the other House. That is what it says, I think, I have got it.

Shri S. S. More: I was not trying to make it a debating point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand that the Government is agreeable to this.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Have Government agreed to it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I am told. It is written by hand.

Shri S. S. More: I do not want to exact this concession. this small mercy from the Government. I am trying to use this argument for the purpose of getting the perspective of our constitutional democracy. That was the main purpose for which I would develop this point. What was this Parliament asked to do? To vanish away in the thin air? We are asked to commit a sort of hara-kiri. You will be pleased to see that under article 123. regarding matters which lie within the domain of the Union. the President is empowered to pass ordinances. This article 357 virtually entrusts the President with more than Ordinance powers in the field covered by list II. Legislation should be passed after full and frank discussion by all the representatives of the House. That is the essence of democracy, and I believe that this essence of democracy is being very seriously tampered with. There are some illegal distillers who are preparing some fake products of some genuine stuff. The present legislation is an attempt on the same level. The real democracy is being made to vanish into the thin air and something spurious, something which is not of substance, is being placed before the House for our satisfaction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sometimes the illicitly distilled arrack is more intoxicating than the other one.

Shri S. S. More: I have no experience, but I would accept what you say. I would not question your authority.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not take it in that light.

Shri S. S. More: I accept. I am prepared to be guided by the experience of elders. What is knowledge? It is concentrated sense.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not pursue this matter. There are ways of meeting situations and carrying on in good humour, but hon. Members may think for themselves the way of retorting. That is all. I have no objection at all.

Shri S. S. More: I am sorry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are ways of carrying on in good humour in this House, but to say that the hon. Member has got the experience is rather very gross, to say the least.

Shri S. S. More: I very frankly apologise to you. I indulged in that repartee because you do possess an abundant sense of humour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a limit to it.

Shri S. S. More: This is what democracy means. What is this right of modifying the provisions? I was about to give a story. There was a child, a very stubborn child, rather a squeamish child, which was crying for the moon. The clever parent could not satisfy that impossible desire, or the impossible demand on the part of the child.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are three Members more to speak.

Shri S. S. More: I shall cut short my remarks. Therefore, the parent

[Shri S. S. More]

produced a mirror and showing the reflection of the moon, said, "Child, here is what you wanted." So, we are insistent about the rights of the House. Therefore, this clause has been inserted and it is an absolutely ineffective clause which will be difficult to implement. Therefore, I would say that, in a way, by passing this legislation, Parliament unfortunately is being advised to be unfaithful to the millions of voters who have sent their representatives to the Legislatures. So, my modest suggestion would be, some time should be allotted. Under sub-clause (4) of clause 3, for the purpose of effecting some modification, Government should be prepared to allot some time. Instead of allotting time for mere *post mortem* modification which is of very little value, I beg, and I request the Chair to plead for me and plead for the House whose Members might then support this, to see that time for the initial discussion is allotted for all these enactments, without burdening the President with any responsibility.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In effect, hon. Member wants some kind of consultative committee as suggested already.

Shri S. S. More: I would not be erring if I say that on behalf of the House, we are prepared to collaborate. We will not waste any time of the House. Let there be a Committee of this House. Let it be a consultative or Select Committee and that Committee will go into the matter and place its report and it will be accepted without any discussion.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Only a Committee of this House, not a Committee as under the PEPSU Act.

Shri S. S. More: I am not prepared to accept the PEPSU Act Committee, because, if such a Committee is to be accepted, we will have to pass this legislation. My suggestion made earlier, if accepted, will obviate the necessity, will remove the necessity, of passing any legislation. What shall we do? It will be a sort of gentleman's agreement. Government will place these measures before some committee, just as they are placed before the other committees. You are already aware that the reports of the Committees, say, the Rules Committee, Committee on Private Members' Bills, etc., are placed before the House and their reports are accepted practically without any discussion. That will keep the House fully in charge of its main legislative responsibility. There will be no necessity for saddling the President, and the executive too will not place itself in a very compromising position.

There is one more point. Mr. Prakasam resigned after advising dissolution, because he said and it was also said on the floor of the House that the Congress did not want to remain in power because they were to run for the elections and they did not want to be in office advising either the Governor or somebody else. But what is happening? The Congress is, as a party, one whole homogeneous party, whether at the Centre or at the State level. Mr. Prakasam has gone out but the party in the form of the Cabinet here, will be there, advising them. So, whatever good things are done will be to the credit of the Congress, and whatever things, which are not to the liking of the people, are done, will also be placed on the door-step of the Congress. That is what would happen. The Congress is going out of office by the resignation of Mr. Prakasam by the front door, but by this legislation, Congress is again seeking to come into the seat of the office by the back-door or by a small window. That should not happen. You must be very frank and honest. I say that the proposal that I have been making will be very useful and will keep in tact the legislative powers and we shall be on more solid ground and can say that we did resign, we did fight for the right of the people, particularly for the democratic fundamentals which are going to shape our future course of action. This is my suggestion. Before resuming my seat, I tender again my apologies to you, Sir, if I happened to wound your sense.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am only submitting this and the whole House will realise what I say. There are serious matters in which we are engaged, but to remove tension, I just intervene and say a word. But if what I say is applied to me personally, I am afraid all the sins in the world will be on my head. Therefore, what I say will be taken in good humour and in a way which does not affect any one. I do not ever want to say anything against any person. All are hon. Members, and with the best of good humour let us carry on. I do not mind what Shri More has said. I feel he does not mean any of the things he said, particularly against me and against any other person also.

Shri S. S. More: Thank you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Gurupadaswamy and then, Shri Gadilingana Gowd.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I agree with what Mr. More said just now that the President's rule will be a Congress rule in Andhra. It was made out that the Congress, after having been defeated in the Assembly, did not want to carry on the administration of the State. It was also made out that the resignation of the Ministry was entirely proper. It was also emphasised by certain hon. Members that it was fair and proper that the Congress Ministry which was defeated should immediately lay down office. It was made to appear that the action of the Congress was very democratic. On the other hand, it was not democratic because you will remember that, by this measure, the Congress wants to instal the Congress rule from the Centre, from above. It is not merely a rule of the Governor or the official element there. It would in effect, be the rule of the Congress Party but the difference is that now the rule is imposed from the higher level. So, you must understand whether there has been a virtual weaning away of Congress rule in Andhra or a re-imposition.

It would have been fair, honest and proper if the Government against whom a vote of no-confidence or censure was passed had continued till the elections were held. I am saying this by the way and not discussing that question because that point was discussed at length a few days ago.

Here, I content myself to point out that there has been a tendency on the part of the executive to subvert democracy. By seeing this Act, one can know that it deliberately wants to subvert democracy. This subversion can be seen by understanding the attitude of the Home Minister. He said that there is no necessity for any consultative committee of the House. He said that there are six or seven ordinances that have to be regularised and the time of the House would be unnecessarily taken over these. He wants to delegate all the powers of this House to the President and make it appear to the country that it has got the sanction of Parliament. Parliament had no opportunity and even now it has no opportunity to go into them. Many of us do not know what the ordinances are or what the Acts that are to be passed are and we are blindly alienating the sovereign power of Parliament which has been vested in us to the President. It is very unfortunate. This is undemocratic alienation.

Constitutional provisions have been quoted. Technically, it may be correct. But I feel that you are using too much of the emergency powers given under the Constitution. I would have very much wished that this provision is not used at all. It would have been much better and more democratic if Parliament itself had been asked to function more effectively and take more direct interest in the matter of legislation.

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswami]

After all, what are the legislative measures that are to be passed. Only six or seven ordinances are there. The Home Minister also said that there may not be any legislation hereafter. Where is the harm in getting all these measures passed and discussing all of them? Mere want of time could not be an excuse for alienating our parliamentary powers to the President. We do not want to delegate our powers to the executive. So, I say that this tendency on the part of Government is rather vicious, undemocratic and is very unfortunate. This has already undermined the democratic spirit in the Constitution. So, I beg of him not to press this Bill.

I am entirely against this Bill because I feel that all these measures and ordinances could better have been discussed and passed in this House. Even if there are new measures to be passed, there would have been no harm in calling for special Session of Parliament. Perhaps there may be a little more expenditure involved if we do so. But from the point of view of the proper working of democracy, I demand that this proper and reasonable procedure should have been followed. The Home Minister may quote the precedents and say this was done in the case of PEPSU and Punjab and the House endorsed the stand of the executive; and may say it was perfectly within the four corners of the Constitution. But I say: let us not make use of the emergent provisions in the Constitution; let them go and let them not be used at all. Suppose we use these provisions frequently like this, then, I feel that in future there may be other cases. You may be aware that in Mysore Congress trouble is already brewing and there may also be an early dissolution of the Assembly, may be on some other reasons.

An Hon. Member: Are you an astronomer?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am not an astronomer or astrologer. I only say there may be other States. Let there be no repeated performance of this type. Let them not resort to these emergency provisions of the Constitution; let them be more democratic and let them make use of the Parliamentary machinery. We are here to legislate laws; we are legislating all sorts of Central laws. Cannot you find a few more days for legislating laws for Andhra?

I must, therefore, say that I do not want even a consultative committee. It may look attractive under the existing circumstances. Any way, I do not want even that. I want the entire Parliament to sit and legislate for Andhra till elections are held. I am not sure when the elections will be held. Hon. Minister assured us that they may be held in the middle of February or so. I take it that he will stand by it. But we are conscious of how these assurances have been treated by the hon. Home Minister in the past. We are not sure whether these assurances will stand as assurances and whether these assurances will have a chance of being implemented. It seems to me that the Government has been rather too much over anxious to control the destiny of a State. They are rather over anxious to arrogate to themselves all the powers of the State Legislature.

We know that when the executive powers and the legislative powers are combined in one authority and in one hand, it means tyranny. The principle of separation of power is involved here. We are all aware of the famous statement of Montesquieu Madison and others on the theory of separation of powers. If there is too much of combination of the executive and legislative powers of legislative and judicial powers, it will lead ultimately to tyranny. It may be for a short duration; it may be for a long duration. But, the point is, this is a very great constitutional principle that we should have separation of powers. This Bill tries to clothe the executive with legislative powers of a State. To that extent, I say it will go contrary to that noble principle of separation of powers. It may lead to tyranny; it may lead to too much of despotism; it may lead to too much of centralisation of powers. Therefore, it is not good to clothe the executive with legislative powers. Here, the President's rule is nothing but the rule of the executive. I say, the power of Parliament in respect of legislation should not be taken away at any cost. You may have to sit for more days. You may have to discuss for a longer time. We do not want in any way to shirk our responsibility. We are prepared to sit longer and work harder for the sake of saving democracy. Every one speaks of democracy. But, many of them forget that we are doing things which are contrary to the spirit of democracy. This measure, I feel, is a subversion of democracy. It should not be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Gadilingana Gowd. I would have called Shri Raghavachari. But he was absent.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): I may be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must be here from morning till evening and try to get a chance as early as possible. After I have called a number of other hon. Members, they come at the last stage and say, I also must be given a chance.

Shri Lakshmayya: I will not take more than five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Five minutes for each hon. Member. Enough has been said already.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): On the 19th of November, when the Resolution was moved by the hon. Minister on the Proclamation of the President taking over the administration of the Andhra State, I remember that many of my colleagues some from the Treasury Benches also, said that there was no other alternative to the Governor except to recommend the dissolution of the Assembly. We from the Opposition said that it was most undemocratic on the part of the Governor not to have invited the Leader of the Opposition, though my Party itself wanted a dissolution of the Assembly. During the discussion of this Resolution, the hon. Minister for States said that Parliament will look after the affairs of the Andhra State, that Parliament will have the representatives of the whole of India and therefore it is not undemocratic on the part of the Government to have taken over the administration. I remember he said on these lines:

> "A parliamentary form of government is as much subject to democratic control as anybody else. In spite of the fact that the local legislature in Andhra is not functioning for two or three months, the whole of India will be most anxious to see through the representatives here, that the people of Andhra do not suffer; their affairs are properly managed and so on."

Not even two weeks have elapsed. He has come with a Bill on the ground that this Parliament has absolutely no time to legislate for the Andhra State. For the last three sessions, we have been working for five hours. In this session, because there is more work, we sit for six hours. If we want to legislate measures for the Andhra State, we can even sit some time longer. I therefore suggest that this Bill should be rejected. I have given an amendment with this view in mind. If my amendment is accepted, it will result in the rejection of this Bill. I therefore request the hon. Minister through you to withdraw this Bill.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I do not wish to take much time of the House. What I wish to urge is that the Constitution has provided that the legislative powers must be primarily the concern of Parliament. It is the Parliament's responsibility. In the exercise of that responsibility, it is open

[Shri Raghavachari]

to Parliament to share it with or delegate it to, the President. In this connection, it is unfortunate that the Bill has been brought without even a provision for the association of the Members of Parliament in the process of legislation. Such a proviso has been given notice of by way of an amendment for the constitution of a Committee, to be nominated by the Speaker of this House. The argument against that is that the Presidents' rule is going to be for a short period and that there is no need for it. In the same breath, the hon. Minister said, I will give the assurance that we will consult you if it is to do anything beyond the few Ordinances. Unfortunately, it has become the policy of the Government to bring legislation clothed in a language which gives absolute powers and then give assurances exactly contrary to the words in the Act. They say, take us to be gentlemen, we are here, we give the assurance. If that is the intention, why not put the words of the assurances in the Bill? What is the trouble? I am not able to see.

Another point that I wish to urge is this. It is said, this is going to be only for a few months or a few fortnights, then you will have the normal Government. Well, we do not know. Politics is such a thing; one cannot be an astrologer as some of my friends put questions. The point is, can anybody here be sure that the result of the election will be a stable Government? I do not know. I for one feel that the position may not at all be better. It may even be worse. In that case, are you going to bring another Bill in the House? It is not possible. They all say that as a result of election, there will be stable Government, of one party or other. That does not matter. Whenever a law is made, it must always contain a provision for a contingency that may arise. As a result of the elections, the groups returned may be three or four instead of two or three. You also know, Sir, what exactly the composition of the Andhra Assembly was. It was not all Congress. The Opposition Members were more. The Congress has been defeated. What is the meaning of President's rule? In the place of such a composite Assembly, a Congress Assembly out and out is substituted. Why should this Parliament be a party to that? Why should it not be composed of the people from all parties, who can advise the President? Therefore, when you are taking over the powers of the legislature, which was composed of different sections of the population, you want us to entrust it entirely to the Congress. We know how the minority Congress Party in Andhra manipulated and went on ruling. Ultimately the misrule had to be stopped by a No Confidence Motion. It is not on prohibition or no prohibition. It is the undemocratic method of not obeying a Resolution passed by the House. When they said that a particular Resolution must be given effect to, the Government went on without giving effect to it shilly-shallying. They were then told, you are not fit to be here. That is how it happened. The argument, in support of the Bill as it is, has no reason and I am not able to appreciate it. I for one would submit that it is essential that this Bill should not be passed as it is.

I would only say another word. I wish the elections are held as early as possible. Who knows what other circumstances may develop. There are some rumours that they may possibly be delayed. The longer it is delayed, the more troublesome it is.

Therefore, I strongly urge upon Government to include this proviso for a committee, and consult it before enacting any new measures. The point is this. After the Act is passed, it shall no doubt, be placed before us and we shall have an opportunity to make suggestions, amendments, re-enactments. and all that kind of thing. But what stands in the way now is prestige. You know that prestige is a very common disease in life. When a legislation comes, and an amendment is proposed, whatever sense there may be in the amendment, still prestige stands in the way of its acceptance, and assurances take its place instead. Why not we be consulted at an earlier stage, before a thing becomes a part of the Statute Book, rather than ask us to stand up here and say make this amendment?

So, my submission is that this Bill requires to be amended, as I have suggested.

Shri Lakshmayya: While supporting this Bill, I would like to make one or two observations. The hon. Members of the Opposition have raised two points, and they have also made two suggestions. One of them relates to the appointment of a committee. The second suggestion has emanated from my hon. friend Shri Raghavachari, and that is to the effect that the views of the members of all parties may be taken with a view to giving advice to the President.

This Bill is a very simple Bill, as has been enunciated by the hon. Home Minister. It seeks to confer on the President under article 357 of the Constitution, the powers of the Legislature of the Andhra State. A Bill of this type would come up only during times of emergency. And this is an occasion when such an emergency has arisen unfortunately in the Andhra State. As ill-luck would have it, the constitutional machinery failed, and we had to resort to these things. There is nothing wrong with this Bill, because as the hon. Home Minister assured us this morning, the elections would come up in the month of February 1955—he could not give the exact date, because it is the Election Commissioner that has to fix the date—and the new Government would be formed in the following month. In view of these considerations, it is not necessary to constitute any committee for giving suggestions for carrying on the administration of the Andhra State. Moreover, the period before the elections and the formation of the new Government is also quite short, and therefore, the appointment of a committee is unnecessary. So, what next? This Bill has to be passed, and the President is to be conferred the powers to enact legislation with respect to the Andhra State.

Some hon. Members have raised the question as to what the necessity of this Bill is. There are some Ordinances which are going to expire shortly, *i.e.* within a week. How are we to prolong them? Unless Parliament confers these powers on the President to enact them into statutes, these Ordinances could not be continued. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that this Bill should be passed, and I support this Bill with all my heart.

I know fully well the conditions prevailing in the Andhra State. My hon. friend Shri Raghavachari said, we do not know whether any stable Government would at all be formed. Another hon. Member suggested that President's rule means Congress Party rule, and so on. It is true that in most of the States, the Congress is ruling, and in the Centre also, the Congress is in a majority. It is just like the *gandharva astra* of Rama; everywhere, there is Congress, excepting perhaps in two small States. Whatever it may be, they said, that President's rule means Congress rule.

But since this Bill is only for a very short period, namely three months, I support the Bill with all my heart.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: To speak on this Bill, one has to grope in the dark. The darkness arises on account of this, that the hon. Home Minister, while moving the motion for consideration of this Bill made out that there were several Ordinances which require to be dealt with and ought to be passed into law, but he has not told us what those Ordinances are. I am in possession of a paper dated 30th October 1954, in which the Address of the Governor of Andhra is published, and in that Address, it is mentioned that there are seven Ordinances which require to be dealt with and passed into law. All the seven Ordinances are of

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

such a nature that they require a change of one word here or one word there only. If those are the only Ordinances which are contemplated by the hon. Home Minister, I think it would have hardly taken all this time which we have wasted just now, in getting those Ordinances passed by Parliament. But I do not know whether those are the only Ordinances in view. If there are any Ordinances in view, which are going to change the *status quo* of Andhra, then it is a different matter. But then, if there is a desire to change the *status quo*, it is not a very pious desire, nor is it a very healthy sign of democracy. In his Address, the Governor had said:

> "Democracy is the hardest of all systems of government, but that is the only system worthy of free men and women."

Where are all those pious hopes now? They are gone. We have put them to the winds. Even with the overwhelming majority of the party in power, why are they not prepared to believe that Parliament will do what they ask it to do? They are sure of this steam-roller majority that they have, but then why are they afraid of placing these measures before the House? If there is nothing up their sleeves, if there is nothing that they intend doing, I submit that there would have been nothing wrong in placing all those things before the House.

Before I go further with this matter, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to one other point. And since he is a lawyer, he may make a note of it. The point is that the drafting is very bad, bad in the sense that it is not becoming of an intelligent Indian community and the Parliament of India that this kind of a Bill with bad drafting may be kept in vogue in India. To begin with, I raised an objection earlier, and the Deputy Home Minister was very clever enough to rise and say, the word 'article' is defining the definition itself. In clause 2, we find the following definitions:

> "'article' means an article of the Constitution:
>
> 'Proclamation' means the Proclamation issued on the 15th day of November 1954 by the President under clause (1) of article 356."

To define this latter article, another definition is put on the top. Why not simply say, article 356 of the Constitution, and be done with it? I have yet to come across a single piece of legislation where the definition gives the definition of a word which is used in the definition. Of what use it is, I want to know. What is the use of a drafting where such a serious error has crept in?

Sub-clause (4) of clause 3 reads:

> "Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it......direct any modifications to be made in the Act..."

That means, the Act will be placed before this House, as soon as the Session of this House begins. It is not always incumbent that both the Houses should commence their sittings simultaneously. If both the Houses are not in session and if one House sits—as it happened this session, when this House commenced sitting on the 15th November and the other House commenced its working on the 25th November—how could this condition be fulfilled? That within seven days this could be done?—if we mean by the word 'Parliament' both Houses of Parliament? The hon. the Home Minister did not apply his mind to this provision of law at all when he drafted this Bill and when he submitted it to the House.

You apprised me of the fact that the Government are making some amendment, that it shall be by each House of Parliament. But does it go further than that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Within seven days of laying before each House of Parliament. Then whatever modifications are sent to the other House during that session, it will be open to the other House to consider.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That would be something sensible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole of the session is available to the other House to accept or reject the modification.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I humbly submit that if such an amendment is to be brought forth, why are we kept in the dark? We must be apprised of it. The House must be taken into confidence at least.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. V. Ramaswamy handed over an amendment to me and in the margin it was noted 'acceptable to the Government'.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not find fault with you. What I say is that we are not in the know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Possibly the Government have made up their mind on the suggestion, after so much discussion here, that it might be necessary. It is yielding to the pressure, or at any rate, suggestion, which is legitimate in a democratic State.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What I submit and place before the House is this? Is it the incompetence on the part of the department, in whose charge the hon. the Home Minister is, that this whole thing was not thought of? This is an ordinary thing which should come to the notice of any one who wants to read it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Wisdom dawned later. (*Interruption*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The other excuse that was given, which I say, was a very lame excuse, was this. This Proclamation was made on the 15th November 1954. When this Proclamation was made, the Government must have been apprised of all the facts that were there in the State of Andhra and it was only on the report that was submitted that the whole thing has taken the place and the Proclamation has been made. If the Government were aware that there were certain Ordinances which were due to expire, why was it thought necessary and essential to proceed with the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill rather than with this very important and controversial measure which is now being placed before the House. All these Ordinances would have been passed in a day; one day would have been wasted and not more. What can be the explanation of the Government on this score? I say that the argument advanced by the hon. Minister was not quite just; nor was it proper. He says that there is lack of time. On the 2nd of December, he says that there is lack of time and they are expiring on the 10th; we cannot take you into confidence; do away with all these things and pass it into law'. That may be true; but it was not true on the 15th November, 1954.

I, therefore, say that Ordinance *raj* is always bad. We hate Ordinance *raj*. It was only on account of that article 356 was made. Article 356 provides that the President can take away all the powers except the power of the Legislature. The further provision made in article 357 is a measure of safeguard. But are we going to make the provision of article 356 a dead letter? Article 356 says:

> "assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State".

It was a specific provision simply guided by the fundamental principle of democracy that we shall not be ruled by a single man. It was on that ground that these provisions were made in the Government of India Act, 1935, also. And long before that, we were clamouring that you cannot have Ordinance *raj*. We always hate this Ordinance *raj*, and when we have been hating it for so many years, we are not confronted with this position again that here, notwithstanding this Parliament being there, notwithstanding its being in session, we are being told 'Never mind; we will have Ordinances'. What can be the excuse for it? Is the emergency so great? Do the exigencies demand that we must have Ordinance *raj* and no other *raj*? Can we say conscientiously that this provision of article 357 is always to be used? It is our ill luck that when PEPSU was governed by this Parliament, we easily yielded to this provision of a Committee. It is this thing which has entered into our heads—that we had a precedent and, therefore, we have to do it today also.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: There is no Committee now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No question of Committee. You all have again joined together. Dr. Lanka Sundaram, with all his bargaining powers, has fallen to this extent that he says: 'All right. Give us a Consultative Committee' I say, why Consultative Committee? Why not this Parliament? Drive away this Consultative Committee idea. It is of no good. It was no good in PEPSU; it is not going to be of any good to you here, unless you provide therein that only Members from Andhra sitting in this House shall form that Committee. That would be something. You can depend upon the people who are the real representatives of the place from which they come. But if you do not do that, take the whole House into confidence. You cannot have this Consultative Committee business. So I submit that this Consultative Committee business should also not be accepted.

But going a little further, I will now make a request the hon. the Home Minister, as he will never be agreeable to this proposition having made up his mind and having closed all the doors and windows through which some sound can enter. He says: All right. Let us have this undertaking and that undertaking is only this much. Let the *status quo* be preserved in Andhra. Do not make any laws which will interfere with the administrative machinery of the State. Give this undertaking in this House. People will be satisfied that you will not interfere with the laws that are already in existence. And make no laws whatever which will change the *status quo* in Andhra.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I said I would call upon the hon. Minister at 2-45.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Three O'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He would take half an hour.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We began at 12-40.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. 12-15. I have already fixed up the time. The hon. the Home Minister.

Shri Raghavachari: He wanted 15 minutes. You were pleased to allow it. But later on, for convenience, you extended it to half an hour.

Dr. Katju: With all due respect when I hear sometimes speeches delivered, I really do not understand whom they are referring to. All sorts of intentions and motives are imputed to me and credit is taken as if democracy reigns supreme only on that side and here it is oligarchy, autocracy, despotism, desire to crush democracy and so on.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it not so?

Dr. Katju: This is one of the simplest Bills imaginable. A point of order was sought to be raised that it was not authorised by the Constitution. But a learned lawyer when he referred you to the articles of the Constitution, we found that article 357 actually contemplates it.

Then my hon. friend Mr U. M. Trivedi—he comes from a place very near to my home—said that the whole Parliament should be taken into confidence. I entirely agree. But, then, please make 365 days to 730 days in a year, take every single Bill into consideration, talk on each Bill and each amendment for 15 hours, 60 hours, 200 hours and multiply the hours. There must be some sense of proportion, some sense of reasonableness about these things when you are trying to condemn the Government. My hon. friend said—I entirely agree with him—that when the President takes over, then every single State where he steps in—whether it is PEPSU or Andhra, that does not matter—becomes not the concern of the President, but it becomes the concern of the whole Parliament. It is in trust while it lasts just as the affairs of Manipur and Tripura are in the trust of Parliament. Whenever any legislation comes in we have to bring it here. But, you have given the machinery. The President passes the Act. The President cannot sit on his own quiet for a number of days or a number of weeks. He must lay that Act before the Parliament within seven days. The procedure is, the very next day the Act is to be placed on the Table of the House. Then you have this assurance that within seven days, every single Member, whether that Member comes from that particular State or not, can move a Resolution and the whole of the Act or part of it can be completely changed from top to bottom. Any suggestion can be made and you can turn it even upside down. After that procedure is followed and both the Houses of Parliament agree, the matter is finished, democracy steps in and the Parliament steps in. I do not know what my hon. friend Mr. U. M. Trivedi wanted. Leave aside one thing, that he is against Government. Whatever proceeds from these benches is not agreed to by him. I cannot help it. He says: "What is the use of a Consultative Committee?". He struck a responsive chord when he said: "What is the good of a Consultative Committee? Take the whole Parliament into confidence." Of course, I am doing it. As soon as the President passes an Act that Act is laid on the Table of the House for the consultation and approval of every single Member of the House. Now, the whole question is about this Committee. There is enormous suspicion about it. I said over and over again that here are these ordinances. Mr. Trivedi said: "Ordinance *raj*—we do not want this Ordinance *raj*." But, the Ordinance *raj* came into operation when the Andhra Legislature was functioning. The Andhra Legislature was not in session and the Ministry thought it completely essential and imperative to issue these ordinances so that the laws may not lapse. If the Ministry had not resigned and the Legislature had not been dissolved, then the Andhra Legislature would have been called upon to make and enact new Bills or new statutes on the basis of these ordinances. We are only trying to carry out what had been done by the previous Government. That must be done. I am repeating for the tenth time, within seven days. This legislation before us cannot stay for more than a week, and as I said, if you have this committee, there will be no time for it to meet.

Shri A. K. Gopalan. May I know whether it is a fact that from May onwards till November, the Legislature was not summoned to session? For 8 months the session was not called.

Dr. Katju: The Ministry resigned; how can the Legislature be called?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Before that, for 8 months it was not called.

Dr. Katju: I do not know about it. I am only telling you of the situation that I find. The situation which the Governor found was that there were ordinances and they will expire unless they are given effect to.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I only wanted to point out that for 8 months the Legislature was not summoned at all.

Dr. Katju: I am not responsible for that. Why do you put it to me? That is for the Andhra Ministry. My friend is laying all the faults, merits and demerits of the Andhra Ministry on me. I am not responsible for that. I am only responsible for the situation as I find it. The situation is that the ordinances will expire and they have got to be pursued by subsequent legislation. Now, I say, Sir, that so far as this idea of Committee is concerned, it is hopelessly impracticable.

Then it was said, that if there is any future legislation, there should be a Consultative Committee. I respectfully suggest that in the Punjab when the Parliament passed the Act, there was no question of any Committee at all. This idea came into existence in 1952 when I had the honour of sponsoring a Bill here and I readily agreed to it because the President's rule was to remain for some time and it does one good to know what the public opinion on a particular matter is. It is not binding on the President. He is only just to consult. President's rule lasted in PEPSU for over a year, if I am not mistaken, and there the committee idea was useful. Here, I do not think. President's rule will last for more than three months. What good will the Committee do? But, if the House is wedded to it, then I say, in the amendment that has been moved....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: No amendments have been moved yet.

Dr. Katju: Then, I will not go into that matter at all. I can understand the House saying that the Committee should come into operation from a particular date. My friend was insisting over and over again: "Are you prepared to give an assurance that there would be no law, no new legislation? Are you prepared to give an assurance that the elections will be over and normal people's rule will be restored, say within two or three months?" So far as election is concerned, I can tell you definitely that the present proposals are that there should be elections by the middle of February. The whole procedure will take about a month and President's rule should come to an end by 15th March or at the most by 31st March, 1955. So far as new legislation is concerned, I can say at present there is no need for that. I cannot possibly forestall it. Therefore, I can imagine my hon. friends saying: "Very well, if there is any new legislation, say, as from the 1st January, 1955, then a Consultative Committee may be consulted provided it is practicable." If there is something like that, of course that can be considered. Otherwise, the formula which has been presented in the motion will not be acceptable.

I would beg the House once again with all the respect and insistence that I can command not to be suspicious in these matters. Where is the reason for being suspicious? There is nothing. It is just a vague talk about democracy and all that. When you have any substantial thing, you cannot have a piece of legislation on the head within these 7 days. The idea of Consultative Committee is to assist the Governor. Then it is much better that the Governor before he prepares his draft should consult the local opinion. In that respect we can issue executive instructions to him that before he sends up a draft he should see to it that local opinion, opinion of all political parties is taken and he should in preparing the draft let us know that he has consulted so many people and finally given his own opinion. I respectfully submit that what you have got in that '7 days machinery' is more than ample to assure the Parliament that nothing is done without their being informed and that nothing is done which cannot be undone, if Parliament wishes. If that power is allowed to Parliament, I say with all due respect, all this discussion is based on pure sentiments and simply on baseless suspicion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Andhra State Legislature to make laws, taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

3 P.M.

Clause 3.— *Conferment on the President of the power of State Legislature.*

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

In page 1, *after* line 14, *add*:

> "Provided that such authority shall not be exercisable by the President, when the Parliament is in session."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg to move:

In page 1, *after* line 18, *add*:

> "Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall, except where it is not practicable to do so, consult a committee constituted for the purpose consisting of ten members of the Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker and five members of the Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman."

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I beg to move:

In page 1, *for* lines 21 to 25, *substitute*:

> "(4) Either House of Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it under sub-section (3), direct any modifications to be made in the Act and if modifications are agreed to by the other House of Parliament during the session in which the Act has been so laid before it, such modifications shall be given effect to by the President by enacting an amending Act under sub-section (2);"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved:

In page 1, *after* line 14, *add*:

> "Provided that such authority shall not be exercisable by the President, when the Parliament is in session."

In page 1, *after* line 18, *add*:

> "Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall, except where it is not practicable to do so, consult a committee constituted for the purpose consisting of ten members of the Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker and five members of the Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman."

In page 1, *for* lines 21 to 25, *substitute*:

> "(4) Either House of Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days from the date on which the Act has been so laid before under sub-section (3), direct any modifications to be made in the Act and if modifications are agreed to by the other House of Parliament during the session in which the Act has been so laid before it, such modifications shall be given effect to by the President by enacting an amending Act under sub-section (2);"

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I do not wish to speak at any great length on my amendment. By moving this amendment I only want to bring out the difference in the procedure that was followed previously and the one that is being followed now. My amendment seeks to add a proviso to clause

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

3 that at least when the Parliament is in session, such authority shall not be exercisable by the President.

I have just now pointed out that from May to November the Legislature was not summoned. What was the necessity of passing an ordinance when the Members were right there? Perhaps the Governor did not want to give an opportunity to the Legislature to consider them. I can understand an ordinance being issued during the inter-session period, but the Governor did not even summon the Legislature for eight months at a stretch. So, the Legislature was not even summoned by the Governor without summoning the Legislature the ordinances were issued and after the ordinances were promulgated it was announced that the constitutional machinery had failed. The consitutional machinery failed after eight months, not before that. The whole procedure was unwarranted; it was unprincipled. Now, when the Parliament is in session, we are told that these ordinances are about to lapse by the 10th of December, and therefore, power of legislation should be delegated to the executive.

From the very beginning the Home Minister has been asking; "Where is the room for suspicion?" At every stage there is ground for suspicion. In the first place there was no necessity for the issue of these ordinances. During the period of eight months, the Legislature could have been summoned at any time. The crisis came only in November. Why was it that the Legislature was not summoned earlier. What were the reasons behind the non-summoning of the legislature for eight months at a stretch? When there was a failure of the constitutional machinery, did the Governor, before advising the President to issue the Proclamation, try whether an alternative constitutional machinery could be constituted? Both these things were not done—purposely, because the Governor thought that it was easier to pass ordinances and wrest the powers of legislation. There was a precedent in PEPSU when the constitutional machinery broke down there. In Andhra even an attempt was not made to summon the Legislature. These have now become the practice. Today it may be in Andhra; tomorrow it may be in some other place. But this should not be allowed to continue. It has become a very easy affair; dissolve the legislature, and issue a Proclamation and even when the Parliament is in session take away its powers of legislation.

The Home Minister argued that there are so many Bills before Parliament that it cannot devote any time for these Bills; he also observed that every Member takes hours and hours together and it is very difficult to get the Bills passed. Then why not have the sessions of Parliament for only one or two days? Delegate all the powers to the executive. Or, better still, why not dissolve Parliament altogether, because it is very difficult to get Bills through? The best course would be to dissolve Parliament on some issue and say: "We have dissolved it, because Members are talking for hours together and when a Bill is placed before it, it is not passed easily."

According to the Home Minister this is a very simple measure. The Legislature was not summoned for eight months—very simple indeed. When it was called a no-confidence motion was passed against the Government. No attempt was made to form an alternative Government—very simple thing. A Resolution approving the Proclamation issued by the President was placed before Parliament and it was passed. Now you come forward and say: "Parliament has no time: so, delegate the legislative powers to somebody else."

All that I seek to do in my amendment is to see that such authority shall not be exercisable by the President when the Parliament is in session. That is the only correct way.

If the Parliament is not in session, you may issue an ordinance to meet an emergency. I would request the House to accept my amendment.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I do not wish to make a long speech, because the House will remember that at the Consideration stage, I made a speech in support of the amendment which I had the honour to move a few minutes ago. I am most anxious that there should not be any suspicion, reasonable suspicion, in Andhra Desa that things are being done in a manner which is dilatory and in a manner which deprives Parliament of effective control. Even at this last moment I would make an appeal to the Home Minister to accept my amendment, which is not the creation of my own thinking-power, but which is textually what actually was in the PEPSU Act. I do not know how far I should go, but I should make a reference to two small points.

I understood that there is disposition on the part of the Home Minister to consider this amendment with certain suitable alterations. I think it is time that he took the House into confidence about his intentions. I would ask him whether he would have any difficulty in consulting the Leaders of the Opposition on these ordinances, which seems to be the bone of contention. You will recall, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that earlier in the day I drew a distinction between the seven or eight ordinances which were passed within the framework of the Constitution by the Prakasam Ministry during the inter-session period and possible legislative action by the Governor or the President in the future. Between now and the restoration of constitutional government. This being the case, I should like to know from the hon. Home Minister how exactly his mind is working because let there be no mistake that some on this side are trying to obstruct it. It is entirely based on the experience gained and precedent created in 1951 in the case of the Punjab and in 1953 in the case of PEPSU, and my amendment is exactly a taxtual reproduction of the Act as was drafted by my hon. friend in 1953 with reference to PEPSU.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sub-clause (4) of the Bill follows the formula in the Punjab Act of 1951. My amendment is based upon sub-clause (4) of the PEPSU Act of 1953. The latter is certainly better than the former, the reason being this. "Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days...." is the language of the present clause, and 'Parliament' means both Houses. It will be difficult to get it passed within seven days through both Houses. Therefore, the other formula was adopted in the PEPSU Act, namely "Either House of Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days......" All that this amendment requires is that the commencement of the proceedings shall be within seven days and it is only to facilitate easy passage of it and not rush it through in seven days through both Houses. I am sure the hon. Home Minister will be pleased to accept this amendment as it is based on the PEPSU Act of 1953.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I oppose the amendments—both of them—one moved by Shri Gopalan and the other moved by Dr. Lanka Sundaram. Of course, I support the amendment moved by this side of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat, and he will have an opportunity of speaking again, but I would like to have the reactions of the hon. Home Minister to the amendments so that further discussion may be cut short. How far is he prepared to go?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Will I have a chance again to speak on this?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: He can follow the Minister; he need not anticipate the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will get his chance after we hear the Home Minister.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend Shri S. V. Ramaswamy has moved an amendment. There are two Acts before us by way of precedents. One is the Punjab Act of 1951 and the other is the PEPSU Act of 1953. So far as I am concerned, as a lawyer of small ability, it does not make much difference, but if my hon. friend likes the PEPSU formula...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The later one is more experienced!

Shri S. S. More: In 1951, Parliament consisted of one House.

Dr. Katju: In 1953, there were two Houses and in 1951 it was overlooked that there was only one House. I have no objection to the PEPSU formula being followed.

So far as the other matter is concerned, about the amendment of Dr. Lanka Sundaram, I am perfectly willing to adjust my own opinion with the opinions of the House as much as possible, but there must be some clearly well-understood exceptions. Firstly, we must have some time to proceed forthwith about legislation, and delay will be caused by consulting the Committee and a lot of time will be taken up. Therefore, if it is made clear that this consultative committee process will come into operation as from a certain date, I suggest the date as from 1st January 1955, because the year begins from that date. I had first thought of some intervening date, but the 1st January, 1955 is more convenient. I may assure the House that after we deal with these ordinances there is no desire to pass any further Acts at all. Secondly, the phrase as it has been put, namely, "except where it is not practicable to do so" I do not like. You may make it "so far as practicable" or "if practicable"; the discretion must be left to the President quite clearly that if there is time, he may consult. Please remember that I have given the clearest assurance that if my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram even withdraws his amendment, we will issue specific instructions to the Governor that when framing his proposals he must ascertain informally by conference or in any other suitable way the wishes of the leaders of the people over there, and when it comes here, if time is available, the Home Ministry shall see to it that they have *ad hoc* consultations with Members of both Houses of Parliament. I have given assurances times out of number, but if you do want it, it is a very small point. The result will be with this exception that the consultative committee process shall come into operation as from the 1st January 1955. That is my suggestion. Instead of the negative form "except where it is not practicable" you may put it "if practicable" or "if the President thinks it practicable". The better way will be "if the President thinks it practicable", because I do not want it to be left as a question for interpretation by the Supreme Court—practicability may be reasonableness and so on.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I seek a small clarification? I heard the hon. Home Minister was originally for 20th December, as the date and as you know, the House sits till the 24th December. I hope he will have no difficulty in coming back to the idea of 20th December, because Parliament will be sitting till the 24th and it is only appropriate that the date must be before the date of adjournment of the House. I personaly do not find any difficulty about the wording, but I would like to know from him why he does not like it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Evidently he is an eminent lawyer, and he feels that putting it negatively, that is, "where it is not practicable to do so", the question as to whether it was practicable or not might be a justiciable affair.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It was so in the PEPSU Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Evidently he has gained some experience on account of that. He wants it in a positive form "as far as practicable".

Dr. Katju: I have tried to go very far, and if the President considers it practicable, it must be left to the entire discretion of the President and there should be no question of anybody else saying this or that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand the hon. Home Minister to say that it is a technical point and only to avoid any action to be brought on that, but he will consult this Committee when once it is nominated. Both the negative as well as the positive form will mean the same thing so far as he alone is concerned, but evidently he says that in as much as the ordinances are likely to expire by the 10th or 11th December, it may not be possible to have the consultative committee brought into existence before then. I understood the Home Minister to say that he will always consult the heads of the various Groups and other persons who are interested in this even with respect to these ordinances, informally, because it may not be practicable to bring the consultative committee into existence before then.

The only other point on which there seems to be a small difference is as to when the consultative committee should come into working or should begin to work—1st January 1955 or 20th December, 1954.

Dr. Katju: The 1st January, 1955 is a *pucca* date because it is the opening of the year.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is it likely that any legislation is sought to be introduced before......

Dr. Katju: I can see to it that there is no legislation brought into existence before then. If you like it, make it 24th December, I have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Four days of difference. Four days before the session closes. It will be satisfactory. 20th December.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What is the wording of the amendment? Is it "so far as practicable?"

Dr. Katju: "After the 20th December, 1954, before enacting any such Act, the President shall, if he thinks it is practicable."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why don't you say, "In so far as is practicable?"

Dr. Katju: "The President shall, if he considers practicable." Otherwise, the question of reasonableness and practicableness becomes a judicial matter. "Shall, if he considers practicable."

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): There is no grace in this concession.

Dr. Katju: The emphasis is on "practicable." "If he considers practicable."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What will be the difficulty in "so far as practicable"?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In "so far as practicable", even a third person can certainly apply his mind and come to the conclusion as to whether it is practicable or not. The difficulty appears to be this. In this matter, the Minister is willing to consult the heads of the various groups, in an informal manner though not in a formal manner, except with respect to those ordinances. It takes some time before the Committee is appointed. Therefore, let it be 20th, that is, before this Parliament session comes to an end. What he wants to avoid is, no other court should say it is a justiciable thing.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is not a justiciable action.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is, there should be sufficient time for

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker.]

consultation. It is a consultative committee. It is not obligatory to accept its opinion or decision but, all the same, it is obligatory on him to consult and convene a meeting. The question may otherwise arise this way: if there was sufficient time, and if he did not convene a meeting, it becomes justiciable. He gives an assurance that he will do so. At the same time, he does not lay himself open to anything.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is watering down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not watering down. This is the extent to which the hon. Minister is willing to go. This is to be an amendment to Dr. Lanka Sundaram's amendment. It may be moved formally.

Dr. Katju: Yes; but let there be no difficulty about the phrasing. "Provided that, after the 20th December, 1954, the President shall, if he considers practicable."

Shri Pataskar: It can be this way: "Shall, where he deems it to be practicable."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Shall, if he considers practicable, before enacting any such Act."

Shri Raghuramaiah: I find it very difficult to support the hon. Home Minister who is changing every five minutes. My only feeling is that if the hon. Home Minister is willing to have the consultative committee why cannot he have it now? Why should he wait till the 20th December?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker of this House as well as the Chairman of the other House have, both of them, to nominate. They are not in the hands of the hon. Home Minister.

Shri Raghuramaiah: It can be "as soon as it is practicable." If it can be done earlier, why should it not be done earlier?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are ordinances which expire by the 11th. I need not go on arguing.

Shri S. S. More: We accept that the hon. Member is speaking independently.

श्री पी० आर० राव (वारंगल) : श्री ए० के० गोपालन ने जो एमेन्डमेन्ट रक्खा है मैं उस की ताईद करता हूं, इस लिये कि यहां पर बार बार जम्हूरियत और कान्स्टिट्यूशन का नाम लिया जाता है लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब पार्लियामेन्ट का सेशन हो रहा हो उस वक्त जो आर्डिनेन्स और बिल्स वगैरह आते हैं वह पार्लियामेन्ट के सामने क्यों नहीं लाये जाते ।

डा० काटजू : आयेगा तो सही, सात दिन के अन्दर आ जायेगा, पास होते ही आ जायेगा ।

श्री पी० आर० राव : जब पार्लियामेन्ट का सेशन हो रहा हो तो पार्लियामेन्ट को ही यह अधिकार क्यों न दिया जाय, क्यों इस को प्रेसिडेन्ट के हाथ में रक्खा जाय ? इस के माने यह नहीं कि प्रेसिडेन्ट पर मुझे कोई एतबार नहीं है, मैं प्रेसिडेन्ट की इज्जत करता हूं । लेकिन प्रेसिडेन्ट को जो अख्त्यारात दिये गये हैं गैरमामूली हालात में इस्तेमाल करने के लिये दिये गये हैं । लेकिन जब गैर मामूली हालात न हों और पार्लियामेन्ट का सेशन हो रहा हो तो उस वक्त जो आर्डिनेन्स या बिल्स लाने हों वह पार्लियामेन्ट के सामने आने चाहियें ।

मुझे एक बात याद आ रही है कि जो कांग्रेस अपने हुकूमत में आने के पहले जम्हूरियत के गीत गाती रही, उसी कांग्रेस की हुकूमत में आने पर जम्हूरियत के असल मकसद के खिलाफ कार्रवाइयां होने लगीं । मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि जम्हूरियत के नाम पर जम्हूरियत का खून हो रहा है । यह बात कहां तक ठीक है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । इस की बहुत सी मिसालें हैं कि आन्ध्र में परसों तक जो कांग्रेस की हुकूमत रही है उस ने एसेम्बली में जो रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ, और जो कानून वहां बनाया गया था, उस के खिलाफ

कार्रवाई की हैं । आज हर बात पर जम्हूरियत का सवाल उठता हैं । जम्हूरियत के खिलाफ कोई भी नहीं हैं । हम भी चाहते हैं कि जम्हूरियत को बराबर अमल में रक्खा जाय । लेकिन अगर जम्हूरियत के यही माने हैं कि पार्लियामेंन्ट के सेशन में होते हुए भी प्रेसिडेन्ट को सब अख्त्यारात दिए जाएं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत नुक्सानदेह हैं और यह जम्हूरियत के असल मकसद के खिलाफ हैं ।

मेरा ख्याल हैं कि इसी तरीके से ट्रावनकोर कोचीन में और आन्ध्र में जब अपोजीशन पार्टी वाले हुकूमत बनाने के लिये आगे आते हैं और हुकूमत बनाने का मौका चाहते हैं तो वहां की कांग्रेसी हुकूमत जो हैं वह सारी हुकूमत को अपने हाथ में रख कर, जम्हूरियत के गीत गाते हुए भी, जम्हूरियत का खून कर रही हैं। यह मैं आप से बताना चाहता हूं।

मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जब पार्लियामेन्ट का सेशन हो रहा हो उस वक्त जो इस तरह के आर्डिनेन्स या एक्ट पास होते हैं उन को पार्लियामेन्ट के सामने आना चाहिये । मेरा ख्याल हैं कि हाउस इस बात को कबूल करेगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendments. I shall put the amendment to Dr. Lanka Sundaram's amendment, first.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I accept the amendment. So, you can put it as a substantive amendment.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I do not know what will happen to my amendment if that is carried. I request that my amendment may be taken up first. It provides that such authority shall not be exercisable by the President, when the Parliament is in Session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will not be barred. I will put it to the House. Now, I will read the final form in which this amendment is put before the House.

The question is:

In page 1, *after* line 18, *add:*

"Provided that, after the 20th day of December, 1954, before enacting any such Act, the President shall, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, consult a committee constituted for the purpose consisting of ten Members of the House of the People nominated by the Speaker and five Members of the Council of States nominated by the Chairman."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Before you proceed further, I would like to have a point cleared. Hon. Minister said that these Ordinances must be passed into law before the 9th. What will be the fate of these Ordinances if they are held over till the 20th December?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, they will expire. It is left to the House to accept or not to accept but time should not be allowed to stand in the way.

Now I shall put Mr. Gopalan's amendment.

The question is:

In page 1, *after* line 14, *add:*

"Provided that such authority shall not be exercisable by the President. when the Parliament is in session."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put the amendment moved by Shri Ramaswamy. The question is:

In page 1, *for* lines 21 to 25, *substitute:*

"(4) Either House of Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it under sub-section (3),

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker.]

direct any modifications to be made in the Act and if the modifications are agreed to by the other House of Parliament during the session in which the Act has been so laid before it, such modifications shall be given effect to by the President by enacting an amending Act under sub-section (2)."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1 *was added to the Bill.*

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Dr. Katju: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Even at this stage, I rise on behalf of my group to oppose this Bill. It has been suggested in the course of the discussion today that in view of the Resolution already adopted by the House, it is not open to us to oppose this Bill except on purely procedural points. Our opposition being on grounds of principle, we are against this Bill as much as we were opposed to the Resolution ratifying the earlier Presidential Proclamation.

A rose in whatever name smells just as sweet. A stinking piece of legislation, whether consequential or otherwise, is just as foul. That is why we are opposed to this Bill. We detest the whole series of presuppositions; we detest the whole series of actions which have been put forward as justification of this Bill. We are very conscious of the steam roller majority on the side of the Government. That is why we have to dissociate ourselves very clearly from all responsibility for this nefarious measure.

Only the other day, the Prime Minister returning from China, chose to say that in his view, Parliamentary democracy was the best thing for India. Yet, it is very significant that in measure after measure which my hon. friend the Home Minister, particularly, delights in inflicting upon this House, this country is going down the slippery slope to reaction of a sort which goes against the better traditions of Parliamentary democracy. We know Parliamentary democracy has certain points. But, as far as the better traditions of Parliamentary democracy are concerned, they are being completely thrown overboard by the actions of this Government, by the continuous series of legislation—I need not refer to the many Bills—which, particularly, the Home Minister has brought before the House and threatens to bring before the House in no time.

I was very interested to hear during this discussion what my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram said. It was very significant that in 1951, when we were not in this House to create trouble, to shoot trouble all over the place, over the question of taking over the Punjab under Presidential Proclamation, there was a four-day debate and stalwarts like our friend and respected colleague, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, fought valiantly against that kind of thing. On that occasion, Government admitted being on the defensive and was very apologetic about it. But on these occasions, ever since we came into this House, ever since the whole series of legislations, starting with the Preventive Detention Act started, we find that the Home Minister is never apologetic about the kind of Bill which he introduces here. On the contrary, Government is very blatant and does not hesitate to throw to the winds all sense of decorum as far as the traditions of Parliamentary democracy are concerned. The Home Minister has accepted with very bad grace, and with a lot of hummings and hawings, after a great deal of terminological discussion, a very innocuous amendment, a very rightful amendment which was put forward by my friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram. My hon. friend Dr. Katju, the Home Minister, on these occasions, behaves in a fashion which I, personally speaking as a Member of this House, and not as an individual, find it very difficult to stomach. I would always be happy to meet Dr. Katju and have a cup of tea with him. I have respect for his age. I like him personally. I enjoy his witticisms. But, I do not like, as a Member of Parliament, having to wait upon him as if he is holding a Darbar he is going to consult us because of his good will, and he is going to have *ad hoc* consultations with the Members from Andhra if they chose to wait upon him in his Durbar. I would go to him any day and talk to him for hours, and have tea or even more substantial food with him. But, I am not going to wait upon him in the kind of *durbar* which he suggests when he refers to *ad hoc* consultations.

Dr. Katju: I have never invited anybody to any *durbar*.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That is why I say that the amendment of Dr. Lanka Sundaram which has been adopted by the House in a changed form is by no means good enough.

It has also been suggested and you yourself pointed out, Sir, that the controversy over the date 20th December or 24th December or some other date was due to the fact that there may be some delay on the part of the Speaker of our House and the Chairman of the other House in nominating ten Members and five Members respectively. When he said it, I was reminded that in one single day in the year of grace 1950, the Preventive Detention Act was pushed through this House when Government wants to do a thing, it is done. Now, I am told by the Home Minister that it will be very difficult procedurally speaking for the Speaker of this House and the Chairman of the other House to nominate ten Members out of our body and five out of the other. That is why, I am not at all happy about how the measure has gone on. That is why we are opposed to this measure.

We are particularly conscious that there are these Ordinances, these mysterious Ordinances. Personally, I have no knowledge of what these Ordinances contain. The House as such does not know what these Ordinances contain. Members from Andhra tell us that these Ordinances are as black as you can imagine them to be. These Ordinances are going to have the validity of law. They are going to have the *imprimatur* of Parliamentary approval. That is the kind of thing which we are doing today. That is why we are opposing this Bill. During the main discussion I was quite intrigued to notice that the Congress Members from Andhra hardly showed their face and they did not take much part in the discussion. Possibly they were rather ashamed about it. They were afraid about facing their constituencies after having taken part in these discussions and having adduced arguments of this sort which my esteemed friend the Home Minister has had to adduce. Any how, I have......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only two Andhra Members. Both of them are here, except the one who is sitting in the Chair.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Actually, I have felt from time to time that the Chair was trying to represent the valiant spirit of Andhra. Sometimes, you were asking questions of the Home Minister which really put him in a tight corner.

I shall conclude by saying that the Andhra people, who are valiant people as they showed so impressively during their struggle for a State of their own, have been shabbily. treated. Their legislature gave a verdict. That verdict has been by-passed and ignored by an executive fiat. For how long, we are not sure, legislation for the Andhra people has to be done by the executive hiding its mailed first in the valvet glove of the President. I have no doubt that the travail of the Andhra people cannot be long and that at the next elections, the Andhra people will give the Government of the day a proper reply.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I would like to make one brief point in the Third Reading. I should like to congratulate the Home Minister for having at the last moment changed his mind. I wanted to ask him to remember one thing. Today, in Andhra there is a tremendous amount of political ferment. Let there be no suspicion that the Government here or the Governor in Kurnool are doing things which are not open to scrutiny. I hope that when the occasion arises, God forbid that such an occasion should arise—this Committee which he has agreed to now, will go into function immediately and that it will be given every facility to scrutinise the work of the Governor and give proper advice to the President.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): This is not a happy occasion when one would like to go into the past. I am very sorry that in Andhra it has been said that there has been failure of the constitutional Government and that the constitutional structure is no longer alive. As a matter of fact, this is an unnecessary slur on Andhra. In every well organised State, when there is a No Confidence motion passed against a Ministry, it is natural that that Ministry resigns, and another Ministry is brought into existence. According to articles 356 and 357, whenever the Governor reports or otherwise the President comes to be of the opinion that the Constitutional structure has failed, it is his duty to have recourse to article 356. It is quite true, and it is a consequence of that that today we are enacting this measure. But at the same time, when we enacted article 356, I know that we had it in mind that the failure of the constitutional structure does not mean that there will be a motion of no confidence against any Ministry. At that time, speeches were made by Dr. Ambedkar and myself, and we submitted that as soon as there was such a no confidence motion, another election will be held, and if even after that election, there is no stable Ministry, then and then alone, it will be held that the constitutional structure has failed.

But here in Andhra, a peculiar position came into existence, and but for that, our Government would not have taken it over, because the Central Government do not gain anything thereby, they get only headache by it. But it so happened that the Ministry there did not care to take up the work of a caretaker Ministry, and it was as a consequence of that that the President was obliged to come to the conclusion that the only course left open to him was recourse to article 356. In my humble opinion, it is entirely wrong that in a State if there is a no confidence motion, then recourse to article 356 has to be taken. But in circumstances like these, when a Ministry does not take charge of the administration, no course is left open except this. I would like that a convention would grow in this country that always the outgoing Ministry would take up the caretaker charge of the administration. That is absolutely necessary. In every country, this is done. And I certainly regret that this was not done in this case. But the Central Government could not help it, for they had no other go. I am not happy over this. I know that technically the constitutional structure has failed, but in effect, unless the new elections take place, and unless and until it is proved after that that the Andhra people are not capable of having a stable government, the constitutional structure has not really failed; it has only technically failed.

In 1951, also, a similar situation arose, and at that time, we fought for the rights of Parliament. I may just submit for the consideration of the House that though such eulogistic sentences and epithets have been used in regard to me, which I hardly deserve, I as a humble member of the Congress Party did my part even then. But at the same time, the House must remember that there is no provision in article 356 or 357, by virtue of which Government are obliged to accept the formation of a Consultative Committee or the machinery of review by Parliament by resolution of enactments made by President.

Under article 357, when the Parliament in its discretion gives over its rights to the President, the President can do what he likes. But when the Government agreed, they agreed in consonance with a democratic principle, that they may associate with themselves a consultative committee. And our experience in the Punjab and PEPSU was that the Central Government's rule was very beneficent, and it did the people a lot of good. I remember that in this House, an Act was brought, which had been enacted by the President, and we moved resolutions here in this House, in accordance with what we evolved in 1951, namely that within seven days, this could be done. So, it is not that there is autocratic rule. I am rather surprised to hear Shri H. N. Mukerjee saying, this is undemocratic, this is zoolum, and what not. That is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution which we passed, and this is the best provision that we passed. At the time when it was passed, I had occasion to say that it was a very necessary provision, and a very good provision too. Now, if any Government does its work in accordance with the Constitution, can it be said that it is not democratic? It is a democratic Constitution that we have, and under that Constitution, this has been done. So, it is not right to say that the Central Government were not justified in acting as they did and therefore, they have to be apologetic.

Shri S. S. More: Was not Hitler ruling according to the Constitution?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But there was no democratic Constitution for that country. Now I have got here a Constitution. Does my hon friend Shri More mean that when the Constitution is there, after taking oath, I should not say that any act consonant with the Constitution is all right? I am not one of those who take oath here and then go the other way for breaking the oath.

Shri S. S. More: Can we not amend the Constitution?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is a different matter.

If we amend it we shall abide by the amended Constitution. But as long as the present Constitution is there, the Central Government are perfectly justified in having recourse to articles 356 and 357. Nobody can say that it is not a democratic way of doing things. It is a perfectly democratic way of doing things. It is only for a short period of three months. If the Central Government wanted to take advantage of the Andhra people and get something for themselves, why should they at all agree to have an election as soon as possible? Here, it is only a question of two or three months. In Punjab, it was a longer question, and in PEPSU also, it was a longer question. But all the same, I can

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

say, as a Punjabi, as a man who knows PEPSU, that the Central Government's rule was very beneficent and very good for us. But here that question does not arise, and I do not like that the Central Government should have control over the administration of Andhra for more than the necessary period, because after all, whether the administration may be good or bad, we want to have our own administrations in the States. The Andhra people are quite justified in having their own administration, so far as the administration of their State is concerned.

In regard to this Bill, I am not very happy about the wording of the amendment of my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram. I do not like the words 'if the President considers it practicable'. After all, it is the Parliament's right according to article 356 of the Constitution to enact laws under that article, Parliament is invested with all the powers of the local Legislature of a State. And if Parliament makes it over to the President, why should the President say that he will consult if he thinks it practicable to do so? Why should the Central Government arrogate to itself the right to consult the Committee when it considers it is practicable to do so? Supposing you do not think it practicable, even then I insist that the representatives of this House, the Andhra people mostly, have a right to be consulted, and have a right to have their say, because this is the only machinery which has been improvised by Parliament to see that its duties are discharged. Therefore, in every conceivable case, I should like that Government should consult this Committee.

I do not know why we should go out of our way and insist and be jubilant over the fact that the hon. Home Minister has said that he will call certain people, Andhra people, for consultations. It is the right of these people to be consulted, and I request, very humbly, the hon. Home Minister that he will kindly consult them even in regard to these Ordinances, because, after all, our Government is such that nobody in the Central Government, and nobody in the whole House, says that the Andhra people will not be consulted, or that any Member of the Parliament will not be consulted. In all matters, we are here to be consulted. We are parts of Government, in a way, because Parliament is a sovereign body, and every person has a right to be consulted. I am rather very surprised at Shri H. N. Mukerjee saying that he would not go to a tea party with the Home Minister, if he wants him. If he wants me, I would run to his house, and just impose myself on him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can we go without invitation?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is my right, and I will get some *laddus* also out of him, besides tea. I have never seen the hon. Home Minister behaving in any different manner. Whenever we go to him, he always treats us magnificently; he treats us with tea and all other things. My submission is, so far as these questions go, I am perfectly clear in my mind that if I go I have a right to be consulted, not that I depend upon the sweet will or discretion of any Minister or any other person. When the President is exercising this right, he is exercising it as the agent of the Members of Parliament, because it is our right under article 356 of the Constitution.

I am sure that just as the previous committees have acted, this committee also shall act, and act rightly too. In the end, when the whole thing is done, and the new Government of Andhra comes into existence, the Members of the consultative committee will have occasion to congratulate the hon. Home Minister for behaving, as I know he will behave, rightly.

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik—Central): I rise to support the Bill as it stands amended. It is many a time amusing to listen to a communist sermonising on democratic traditions. There was one such occasion of that type today in this hon. House when the hon. Member from Calcutta sought to oppose this present measure. While speaking on the Bill today, he said that the Government of India have treated the people of Andhra very shabbily. I do not know for whom the hon. Member was speaking. Perhaps, he wanted to carry on some propaganda pursuing some communist tactics. Nobody is going to be befooled in this country by this sort of propaganda. No people in this country are shabbily treated by the Government of India. Nobody is afraid of going to the people for election.

4 P.M.

He said the Andhra Members on this side seemed to be afraid of going to the people. It is the communists who are afraid of going to the people. They do not want the elections to come very soon. They wanted, by hook or crook, to capture power in Andhra. We do not want that. We are not afraid of democracy and of facing our people at any time. It is we—and I say we are very proud of it—who have introduced adult franchise in this country. If we were afraid of facing elections at any time, our Party would never have introduced adult franchise in this country. What other course was open there for the Government of India? It was said by the hon. Member from Sholapur that even Hitler ruled according to a Constitution. If that is the judgment of the Indian Constitution that hon. Members opposite have, I have got nothing to say. Can you compare Hitler's Constitution with the Constitution that we have passed? Ours is a Constitution which will stand the test of democracy for generations to come. We are proud of the Constitution that we have passed and when you compare it with the Constitution that Hitler had, I do not find words adequate enough to condemn that sort of accusation.

The Opposition Members may say anything. They are at liberty to do so, because we are lovers of democracy and we have given them an opportunity to say anything that they choose. But what other course was open? What other course would have been more democratic? The only democratic course that was open to the Government has been the one placed before the country by the Government. The election is coming within three months. Is that too long a time? What else can you do? If there is no stable Ministry, you have to go to the polls. You have to go to the people. Arrangements are being made for that. And then you want to say that all that is undemocratic, that the people of Andhra are treated so shabbily. Whom are you going to tell this? Are people going to take you seriously about this? The only honourable way by which the people of Andhra are treated today is by the course that has been adopted by the Government. There is nothing wrong in it. No other democratic course was open for the Government to choose.

So, Sir, I say that this is the only democratic way that we have chosen. The communists are afraid, I know, because they are sure they are not going to win. They are sure that there may be a Congress majority. Many times reference was made that we have a 'brute' majority. Why brute majority? Can you run the administration of the country by such Independents who disagree with one another twenty times a day? Supposing 500 Members are elected to this House in the next election, who would never agree among themselves, but will be ideal democrats—in the morning they will have one opinion, at noon they will have another opinion, and in the evening they will have a third 'ism' to follow—they will be very good democrats, but the country

[Shri G. H. Deshpande]

will go to dogs. Nations are never raised by such people, such Independents. You may have independence of views, but unless and until you have an organised Party, unless and until you have got men who are prepared to act in a concerted manner in spite of differences, according to a common measure, unless and until you have a Party so organised, you cannot run the administration of the country. You may run us down by saying that we have a brute majority. It is this majority, it is this unity of purpose, that has achieved the independence of this country, and it is due to this organised Party that today democracy is functioning, and functioning very effectively, in India.

So I say that I do support this Bill with a clear conscience knowing that that was the only democratic course for the Government open under the circumstances, and hence I very strongly support it.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am not afraid of the communists: I am not afraid of the electorate; but I am really and seriously afraid of the hon. the Home Minister. He is so vacillating in his opinion that he changes it every five minutes—I am sorry to make this remark. He has agreed to the Committee.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West). The world is changing.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Having agreed to it, I would like to know why he is still dallying with the idea of postponing it till 20th December. Why this clause about practicability? I agree with Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that if you think it is practicable, as you yourself said it is practicable, why this clause? The whole of this morning the hon. the Home Minister argued that it is not practicable. I believed him; I thought it was not practicable. Now, he says it is practicable. So I say if the Consultative Committee is practicable, after 20th December, where is the question of its impracticability before that date? You cannot play with ideas. You cannot say 'It is just because Andhra'. It is a question of life and death for the people of Andhra. If you think that consultation with Andhra Members or with those Members of this Parliament acquainted with Andhra affairs is necessary and vital, I agree with Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that there cannot be any postponement. I know it is too late; but I do hope, in actual practice at least the Home Minister will see that there is no occasion when he will refuse to consult the people on the ground that it is not practicable to do so. After all, we are now in Delhi, and even if some of us go out while the House is in session, it should not be difficult to return whenever necessary—now, that Railway Minister has given us passes and we have not to incur any expenditure. Why is it impracticable even before the 20th December, to consult us whenever any measure is to be sponsored either in this House or by the President on his own?

I would, therefore, while supporting the Bill again express my grave apprehension about the future of Andhra in the hands of the vacillating Home Minister. But I still hope against hope that he will consider the interests of Andhra, more than anything else and consult every Member of Andhra whenever an issue comes up for disposal.

Dr. Katju: Mr. Deputy-Speaker. ..

Dr. Jaisoorya: You too Brutus!

Dr. Katju: Many kind things have been said about me...

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: That is your good luck.

Dr. Katju: ...in this House. My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, accused me of holding durbars. That came as news to me, because I consider myself, with all due respect to him, as a much greater democrat in India than Shri H. N. Mukerjee or any member of his Party. They believe in liquidation...

Dr. Jaisoorya: And you in liquids!

Dr. Katju: I believe in consultation. That is the difference. When they get an opportunity, they do not persuade; they just liquidate. When we get an opportunity, we spend the whole of our lives—as I have spent the whole of my life—in persuasion, by persuading others, even persuading my hon. friend, Shri Raghuramaiah. Therefore, please, for God's sake, banish from your mind any idea of durbars or something. I approach every question in office, and out of office from an equal point of view. You are as much interested in the welfare of the country as I am. It is a mere accident that I sit here. I may be sitting nowhere. But I am a citizen of India and, therefore, the interest and welfare and the glory and prosperity of the country are as dear to me as they are dear to you. For God's sake, do not attribute motives. Do not attribute anything which does not sound well. When I said that I would consult, that means I would come to your house to consult you. If my friend says, 'Please do come to the Red Square', I will go to the Red Square and consult and find out his views. Because one thing is quite clear. The President is to act on his own responsibility. My hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, has kindly given a history of what article 356 meant. I quite agree with him that there should be a convention, unless the circumstances are exceptional—as they were exceptional in Andhra—that the outgoing Ministry, the Ministry which has been defeated says "We appeal to the people because the people support us; the Legislature may not do so" and they should then carry on as a caretaker Ministry. But here the circumstances were very very exceptional and they said 'we resign'. It was very fair of them—I tell you, it was honourable of them—because if they had carried on, then the Opposition Parties—political group—would have run about with cries going up to the skies that these people are hungry for office, they are remaining in office in order to manipulate the election, to manipulate and influence voters and to adopt every single device which is not an honourable device.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: That is what they would have said.

Dr. Katju: The outgoing Ministry thought: let the Governor act as a caretaker; he will ensure a fair, proper election and then let the people of Andhra pronounce as to what sort of Government they want. So far as I am concerned, sitting here—I am not speaking as a congressman; I am speaking as a member of the Government of India—we are not concerned as to what sort of Government the people of Andhra want for themselves, so long as law and order is maintained and so long as there are no improper attempts made to influence voters. That is domocracy: it is for them to say.

Lastly, Sir, I come to my esteemed friend—probably he no longer considers me as his esteemed friend. There has been some misunderstanding. What I said in the beginning I still stick to it because I regard the whole machinery that you have provided as a matter of precaution as superfluous. So far as my information goes outside this legislature there has been no legislation and then, sometimes I thought, that if there is a legislation it may have to be passed at the spur of the moment. Supposing something occurs in the course of the election or preparation of election, and the Governor says: "I should like to have something like this." He frames the Bill and sends it to us. Then it may be quite impossible to consult a Committee. I am speaking from my experience. The House may take it from me, in PEPSU I found that two months' notice was not sufficient to call a

[Dr. Katju]

sitting of the Committee. If we fix a date it would not suit the convenience of hon. Members. Though they were living close by in Patiala, Nabha and other places they used to write back saying: "This date is not suitable to us, please change the date." Now, if you are all living at Cuddalore and Kurnool it would be very difficult to call a meeting. An hon. Member from Trivandrum may be a member of the Committee. He may say: "I want 10 days' notice, I am not living at your beck and call." It was from that point of view that I said, here the President's rule is to continue only for two or three months at the outset and therefore, do not have any Consultative Committee, a device which I myself suggested in the PEPSU Bill. I say: you depend upon your 7 days' machinery to see that the Bill is all right. But, hon. Members thought that something should be done and so I suggested: "let us have it this way". I suggested that because I do not want to have any paraphernalia to come into operation, while these immediate pieces of legislation are necessary. The whole of Andhra knows what the ordinances were. They know from A to Z. They will be enacted and the House will have them on the Table. The Members can discuss them, approve of them or modify them. They can do whatever they like. So far as future legislation is concerned which may be undertaken, I am extremely doubtful about it. After the 24th of December, if I find it practicable that I can hold a meeting of the Consultative Committee, I shall certainly do it. If that cannot be done and the matter is extremely urgent, then it will not be done. Therefore, it was from that point of view that this formula was adopted. It was not for the purpose of creating any confusion or creating any embarrassment to Mr. Raghuramaiah. That was not the idea. I said over and over again, that even if there is no Committee, it may be possible for me to send on to you formally what we are thinking of and ask for your views by post. I can write to you saying: "This is what has been suggested now. What have you got to say on this. Will you please let me have your opinion within four days?" I am not bound by your opinion. You are entitled to say what you like. But, in finalising the proposals we will have in mind your opinion. If you say that the matter is to come before the Parliament I entirely agree. When the President steps in, it is difficult to say, as you are saying, that it is an autocratic rule. As I said, in PEPSU, instead of the people of PEPSU looking after the State, it was the people of India as a whole who were looking after PEPSU. Today it is the people of India as a whole who are responsible for the welfare, for law and order, for the betterment of conditions in Andhra. Who will be responsible to see that there is peaceful, orderly, fair and impartial elections in Andhra? It is not the people of Andhra; it is not this authority or that authority; it is the people of India as a whole as represented by the Parliament.

Therefore, I am happy, Sir, that this Bill has been approved generally and I should like to tell my hon. friend Mr. H. N. Mukerjee that he is very much in the wrong, he is completely mistaken if he thinks that whenever he comes to my house, he goes on a *durbar*. I also assure Mr. Raghuramaiah that there has been no departure from my principle. We are sitting here as Members of opposition, and Members of the Government party. We have our own principles. But, along side those principles we try to adjust ourselves so that the decisions that may emerge may be unanimous so far as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd*.

Clauses 61 to 65

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the House will take up consideration of the other clauses.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Point of order to my getting up?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir; this is with regard to the clauses which have been passed already.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member ought not to interrupt me like this. Let me say what the House is to proceed with; then he can raise the point of order. The House will now proceed with consideration of clauses 61 to 65. Such of the amendments as hon. Members would like to move may be communicated to the Secretary within 15 minutes. Hon. Members may hand over in slips the numbers of amendments, which they have already tabled, and out of which they would like to have some of them to be moved, to the Secretary. I will treat them as moved.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, the time allotted for clauses 39 to 60 was 3 hours. I see from the uncorrected report that at about 4.47 P.M. you were pleased to say: "Now we shall take up the next group of clauses numbers 39 to 60." My point of order is this. Within 17 minutes the whole batch of clauses from 39 to 60 seem to have been passed. Now, what about the allotment of time of 3 hours? Such of those Members who were interested in these clauses were under the impression that these would be taken over to the next day. But, I find, Sir....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have heard him; it is sufficient. Was the hon. Member here yesterday?

Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir; but, we were..........

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I know what he is going to say. The point of order is simply this. 3 hours were allowed to these clauses. But, when no hon. Member wants to speak, shall I sit *chup chap* here and then adjourn the House and again sit mum on the next day till the three hours are over? Is it the kind of instruction he will give to the Chair? I will proceed if no hon. Member wants to speak. The time is allotted to enable hon. Members to say what they have to say. Every minute counts for us. We have allowed, 15, 20 and 50 minutes to every motion. Therefore, I called upon the hon. Member Shri Sadhan Gupta. He spoke—normally he speaks extensively also. The matter was whether jurors are to be continued or not. He spoke at length. Then I looked this side and that side. No hon. Member rose to speak. Shri Raghavachari said that there was no quorum. But, he did not say: "I want to speak". Other hon. Members had gone out. The quorum bell was run. As soon as hon. Members came into the House the bell was stopped. Then again I looked this side and that side. No hon. Member wanted to speak. I requested the hon. Deputy Minister to speak if he had anything to say. If the complaint is that I did not speak and continued the discussion to enable Mr. Ramaswamy to come here today and speak, that is no point of order. I can request hon. Members to be here, but how can I ask them to speak?

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): But, the hon. Member was not here.

Shri R. D. Misra (Bulandshahar Distt.): Yesterday, I said that I had an amendment and wanted to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was later on, when the discussion had closed. Hon. Members are not willing to be in their seats to move their amendments. They do not realise their responsibility towards their constituencies, and then they go and complain against the attitude of the Chair. I am really surprised. I do not know what their constituencies

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

are going to do this time so far as those hon. Members are concerned.

Now, let us proceed with the clauses 61 to 65.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair.*]

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Etah Distt.—North East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East): I have given notice of an amendment which is No. 12 in list No. 3, to the following effect. In section 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code, sub-clause (2) reads like this:

> "The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them; but the Court and the jury (if any) may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just."

What I propose by my amendment is to delete the words "or by giving false answers to them" and also the words "or answers", which is simply a consequential one. After the deletion of these words, the sub-clause will run like this:

> "The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions; but the Court and the jury (if any) may draw such inference from such refusal as it thinks just."

The object of my amendment is that I wanted to strengthen the hands of the Home Minister in putting down the prevalence of the evil of perjury. It has been recognised by him as it has been recognised by everyone who is conversant with our law courts and with the profession of law, that this is a very wide-spread and rampant evil. The aims and objects of the original Bill that was placed before the House for amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code were the putting down of perjury, besides the other things, namely, that the trials should be expeditious, they should be less expensive and there should be less cumbersomeness in the law. I am one of those who believe that by enacting this amending Bill with changes here and there that have been made by the Joint Select Committee and by the House so far and by other amendments that may be accepted by this hon. House hereafter, we will have achieved the objective of expeditious trial, of making the trial less expensive and of overcoming cumbersomeness to a certain extent. But I am one of those who believe that so far as the problem of putting down perjury is concerned, we have not gone a step further. You may remember that in the original Bill, the Home Minister proposed that in order to deal with this evil, there should be a provision that as soon as a perjured statement is made before a Magistrate or before a Judge, he should be empowered to punish the perjurer then and there summarily. That provision, as you all know, has been substantially changed by the Joint Select Committee.....

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay (Pratapgarh Distt.-East): Clauses 61 to 65 do not cover perjury.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: My friend, Pandit Upadhyay just invited my attention to the fact that these sections or clauses do not make any provision for perjury, but if he just bears with me and follows my argument, he will be able to appreciate the line of argument that I am adopting. When I say that in putting down perjury this Bill has not taken us very far, I quite agree with the Home Minister that it is a social evil and public opinion should be very strong in putting down perjury wherever it may be, but my own submission is that the law as it stands today is also responsible for encouragement of perjury. This is my personal view; many hon. Members of this House may not agree with me, but I want that at least the provisions of the law should not be such as to encourage perjury or falsehood. I am drawing your attention to the provisions of section 342, sub-clause (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, where it has been pointedly laid down that the accused can refuse to give an answer to any question put to him or he can give false answers. For God's sake do not make such a provision in law, namely, that an accused is permitted, by law or by statute, to give a false answer. On the one hand, you are very anxious to put down perjury wherever it may be; on the other hand, you are statutorily giving permission to an accused to make false answers. These two things cannot go hand in hand. In the first instance, even from an accused. I expect a true answer when a question is put to him. He is not under an obligation to give any answer and the law gives him power to refuse to give an answer because it may be possible that by giving that answer he may incriminate himself. Let him refuse to answer, but if he does give an answer, let him give the true answer though it may incriminate him. If he gives a true answer and if that answer incriminates him, let it be construed under the law to be an extenuating circumstances by itself. You will have to change the law in the light of my remarks before perjury is sought to be put down in every shape or form and it may not become so prevalent as it is today. It is said that if they remove these words "that he may give false answers", there might be a lurking suspicion in the minds of the people that by giving a false answer, the accused may be involving himself in another case or committing another offence. Far from it as there is no sense in this argument, because he can only be liable for his statement or for a wrong statement if he makes that statement under an oath. That answer is not under an oath and so he is not liable.

I will also draw your attention to a further provision that has been made in this amending Bill. You are now giving the accused a right to go into the witness box and to be his own witness. This right did not exist up to this time, although it has been existing in England for the last fifty or sixty years. You are introducing this here now. Why? My own interpretation of this new provision is that you want that truthfulness should be given a premium. Let the accused come forward into the witness box, take the oath and make a clean breast of the whole thing. It is quite possible when he is examined, cross-examined and re-examined that the Court may be impressed and the proceedings of the case may be cut short and the Court may be in a position to come to the truth. When you are going so far as to give the accused the right to come into the witness box, why do you retain these words? You will excuse me if I say that the retention of these words is a disgrace to the statute-book. You cannot with one voice say that you are going to put down perjury and with another voice say that you will retain these words. These words ought to go lock, stock and barrel. So much has been said about the evil of perjury by Judges of High Courts and other distinguished persons who know the affairs in our law courts have bemoaned this rampant evil of perjury, but, as I had already said, this is a social evil, and we have to fight it on all fronts. Why, is it that in other countries, where civilization is not as old as ours, they are more prone to speak the truth? I had an opportunity to go through some of the proceedings of Nuremburg trials and I was struck with the frank statements of the accused there. They knew they were going to be hanged, and there was no escape. When the accused was put questions by the Court, he came into the witness box and made a complete avowal of everything. He did not eat his own words. He did not shilly-shally with those things. He admitted all these changes and the only plea that he raised was, "when we have discharged our duty, why are we being punished?" They did not give false replies. They did not say, "we refuse to answer". Only this morning, I was reading in the *Hindustan Times* that a Member of Parliament in England was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment on charges of embezzlement. Out of seven counts that young men of 35 years—a sitting M.P.—admitted six charges and he was awarded an imprisonment of six or seven years. Please excuse me when

[Shri Raghubir Sahai.]

I say that very few lawyers here will be disposed to give that advice to any client of theirs. They may say, "you deny the charges wholesale. Let the prosecution prove the guilt and it is quite possible you may be given the benefit of doubt". Now, what I mean to say is, in other countries, great value is laid on true statements, on suppressing falsehood. Why not lay the same sort of emphasis here? I am really surprised—I might have limited experience, but I am putting that experience before this House for what it is worth—that I have not come across a single ruling in my whole professional career where a Judge or a Magistrate has extolled the accused or a witness on the ground of his having made a clean breast of the whole thing or on the ground of his having made a true statement. He may convict that man but he should at least pay some value to his being truthful. We will have to give an entirely different orientation to the very conception of law. This perjury cannot be put down by merely providing some punishment here or some punishment there. The present provision in this Bill is that a perjurer cannot be tried summarily. The Magistrate or the Judge who is convinced of his perjured statement will simply make a note in his judgment that he has made a perjured statement with a recommendation that he should be tried not before him but before another Magistrate. He may be punished with a fine or be sentenced to term of imprisonment. That does not matter, but I beg to ask, "Will that put down perjury"? Are you producing that sort of atmosphere in the precincts of the Court or outside that nobody will perjure? I for one say, and say it emphatically, that it will not. Please take some positive steps to encourage speaking the truth. At least these pernicious words should not remain where they are.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—South-East): In this group of clauses also, the spirit of making the rights of defence, the right of an accused to prove his innocence, is made subservient to the whims of the Judge. But that is not all. In this group of clauses, another very vicious principle is evident. It is a much more mischievous principle, that of egging on the Court to try and secure conviction by laying a trap for the accused. I shall deal with this aspect first, because it is the more important one. What is the general principle of criminal justice to be followed? Although we have got it from Britain, I think it is a salutary principle. It is the principle of presumption of innocence of the accused. When an accused person is produced in Court. and charged by an investigating machinery, there is a *prima facie* danger that the Court will become biassed against him. Whenever an accused is brought under the handcuff in a very imposing manner, it seems that there is a *prima facie* case against him. In order to obviate that bias, it has been rightly provided that the Court should be very cautious in convicting him and that it should proceed on the basis that he is innocent and should expect the other side to prove his guilt. Clause 61 which seeks to amend section 342 gives an absolute go-by to this very salutary principle. The object of the new amendment is that if the prosecution is enabled to prove anything through its witnesses, the Court should be enabled by questioning and cross-questioning the accused, by laying a trap by ringing out admissions and half-truths from the accused to supply the lacuna, fill the gap, in the prosecution case and to convict the accused by admissions which may not even be complete admissions, and which may even be part of the truth, and thereby help the prosecution in proving the guilt of the accused. This is a complete go-by to the principle of presumption of innocence and the principle which puts the burden of proving the guilt on the prosecution.

As I said, the accused are under a great handicap. They start with the danger of an initial presumption due to the natural detestation against criminals in society; over and above that, in our country, the accused are under a greater handicap, because the class of people who usually come up as accused do not know what is happening in the Court. They do not understand the technicalities of the procedure, the admissibility or inadmissibility of evidence, and the relevancy or irrelevancy of evidence. On account of this lacuna in the procedure, they may make admissions which may not be the whole truth but parts of which may be true I say so because I had an interesting experience before the Supreme Court.

What happened is this. A certain detenu was brought from Assam on a *habeas corpus* petition. Although it is not in the province of the Supreme Court to enquire into the merits of the grounds, yet in an informal manner some times, when the detenus are not defended by counsel, the Supreme Court ask the detenus as to the correctness of the grounds. Of course, they do not discharge any one on that ground but they ask that question just to see whether something can be done. What happened in this case was this. He was a Nepali young man and he was brought up before the Supreme Court as a detenu from Assam. The allegation against him was that a very subversive leaflet was recovered from him. The Supreme Court asked him this question: "What was recovered from you? Was a leaflet recovered from you". He said: 'yes'. When his application was discharged, I met him and asked him about this. It was not a subversive leaflet: it was a weekly journal that was recovered. Now, he was almost an illiterate person; he was a young detenu. That journal was a trade union journal and I learnt this later on. Their Lordships of the Supreme Court put that question because they thought that some leaflet must have been recovered from him and if it had been recovered, the detention must have been right. They were quite justified. Not being able to understand the whole purport of the question he thought that they were referring to that weekly journal and he said: 'yes'. This is going to happen in many cases.

It is most dangerous to provide that the Court can put rambling questions that way. There is another weighty argument against it. The other day, when the Preventive Detention Act was being opposed on the ground that it was an extraordinary thing, Dr. Katju had retorted that it was nothing extraordinary. He said that it was permitted by the Constitution. That was his position as regards the Preventive Detention Act. Any one who reads the Constitution knows that the Constitution does not require the enactment of the Preventive Detention Act. But what he is doing here is to go completely against some thing which the Constitution requires. What does it require? It requires that no person shall be compelled to give evidence against himself. But here, Dr. Katju wants to invest the Judge not only with power to enable the accused to explain the circumstances against him but to drag out from the accused, to question and cross-question the accused, so as to extract from him some condemnation of himself—something which he should not be compelled to give under the Constitution. That is very extraordinary.

We have proposed an amendment—No. 609 and that amendment restores, as far as possible, the present position. The discretionary examination which is in the first part of section 342 has been made a rambling examination. The mandatory examination will remain as it is today—an examination for the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing against him.

Now, I come to two other clauses which prejudice the rights of the defence in conducting the cases. The clauses are 63 and 65. Now clause 63 seeks to amend section 344 which is concerned with adjournments. The very beginning of the new sub-section —one which is sought to be introduced in section 344—is that the Court will hear all cases expeditiously. We have no quarrel with that. We want and all want that the Court must hear the cases expeditiously. In fact it is the accused who suffers for lack of expedition and not the prosecution. In fact

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

it is the prosecution who often are responsible for the lack of expedition and who are responsible for obtaining repeated adjournments. Sometimes they make witnesses absent on false grounds because they have not been tutored well. Some times a witness is kept out because he may not stand cross-examination.

It happened in my experience once. Similar things might have happened in the experience of many other lawyer colleagues of mine. I was insisting on cross-examination of a *dharwan* of a mill who happened to be a Bihari Brahmin. That was just after Partition and a police firing had taken place. I wanted him for no particular reason; he was not very essential for me. But the police thought that I hoped to bring out something from him. He was not produced for some days and finally the police said that he had gone away to Pakistan. This was the stock reason for not producing a witness in Bengal because a Bengali Hindu might go to Pakistan; a Bengali Muslim might go to Pakistan. That would cover most witnesses. But what the police failed to see was that it did not cover a Bihari Brahmin. As a matter of fact, I heard that that particular witness was hale and hearty in the locality in which he was working. That is the way how police try to keep out witnesses.

Therefore, it is the prosecution that is responsible for adjournments. It is not that kind of adjournments that Dr. Katju is against; but it is only the adjournment that the accused may require. What he provides is that while the witnesses are in attendance, no adjournment will be given before the examination of witnesses is concluded. In a civil case, there is a case to which all evidence is restricted. Nothing of the kind exists in a criminal case. It may be that a witness may spring a surprise on the accused. How can he cross-examine that witness or any witness subsequent to him unless he has had the time to consider his case or consider the new case introduced by the witness? Yes, it is provided that every witness must be examined before an adjournment is granted. With great respect to the Home Minister, I would submit that this is neither reason nor justice. An adjournment should be given in every case when it is required on reasonable grounds. Why should the Home Minister shrink away from giving the accused the right to obtain adjournment on a reasonable basis? Expedition is there. I do not want to interfere with that. In fact, I want expedition. That provision about expedition should be honoured in the letter. Yet, I have suggested a provision that an adjournment can be granted for a reasonable cause, for reasons to be recorded. Why should the Home Minister not accept an adjournment for reasonable cause? Is it because he thinks that our Courts are too irrational to be trusted to judge what is a reasonable cause? I do not think that is so. The real motive appears to me,—and that is the only reason for refusing an adjournment for a reasonable cause—to be this. He wants that the accused should not have even a reasonable opportunity to prepare his defence. Even if a reasonable ground exists for an adjournment, he should not have it. I would therefore urge upon the hon. Minister not to persist in the mutilation of criminal justice in this fashion. If he wants expedition, let him have it by removing the causes of the delay and not by sending an innocent person to jail by denying him the right to prove his innocence by refuting the evidence of his guilt.

The other attack on the accused's right is in clause 65. Under the present Criminal Procedure Code, section 350 provides that the accused may have certain witnesses recalled when a fresh Magistrate comes to try the case, after the transfer of the previous Magistrate before whom the case has gone on. The reason for a *de novo* trial is not far to seek. The Magistrate has heard the evidence, watched the demeanour of the witnesses and he has gone. You can have the evidence recorded on paper. You can read the paper. But, from the paper itself, you can never get that idea of the evidence of the witness which you can get by watching him. It may be that the evidence of a witness reads magnificent. But. when you see the faltering manner in which he delivers it, the fidgety behaviour which accompanies it, the trembling, the nervousness which accompanies the speaking of an untruth, you have quite a different idea of that evidence. It is for this purpose that an accused has been given the right to get a witness re-summoned and examined before a new Magistrate.

There is another reason also. As Shri Tek Chand has been repeatedly insisting, often, cases are conducted according to our impression of the Magistrate's impression of the case. If we find that a Magistrate is convinced of the accused's innocence, what we do is, we do not waste the time of the Magistrate and we do not exasperate the Magistrate by prolonging the cross examination. We make a short cross-examination. When a new Magistrate comes, he may be of a different opinion. No two Courts think alike. Then, we have to conduct the case in some other manner. When a witness should be recalled, when the demeanour of the witness should be watched, is certainly not a thing which the new Magistrate can judge. How can he judge when he has not seen the witnesses.? It is really the accused who can judge. Yet, what the Home Minister has provided in his great wisdom is that it is not only the Magistrate who should judge which witness is likely to impress or destroy his impression, but it is the Magistrate who will also judge how much of cross-examination should be allowed to that witness. This is an extraordinary thing and we cannot support it. We have suggested amendments 614 and 615. By amendment No. 614, we have sought to give unfettered right of cross-examination and re-examination of a witness resummoned by a Magistrate and amendment No. 615 restores the accused's right to recall witnesses whom he thinks should be re-examined before the Magistrate.

I shall finally deal with two matters which are contained in clauses 62 and 63. The clause 62 is a new provision which enables the accused to give evidence as a witness. Speaking for myself and for my party, we are very apprehensive as to how this provision will work in our country.

Mr. Chairman: How much time is the hon. Member likely to take?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I have almost finished. There is only a small thing. I shall finish.

Mr. Chairman: Can you finish in two minutes? Otherwise, you may continue tomorrow.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I will finish today, if not in two minutes—in five minutes.

When a large number of criminal cases go to executive-minded Courts, all sorts of moral pressure may be brought to make the accused request in writing to be called a witness. The accused may fear that unless he volunteers as a witness according to the covertly expressed desires of the Magistrate, the case may go against him in spite of the prohibitions in the new section. He will be forced to make a request in writing. Have we not had many instances when Magistrates make the accused plead guilty, suggesting inducements? Do we not have instances when, at least in pettier cases, fines keep on increasing with every protestation of innocence by the accused? Therefore, in such a country, the provisions of the new section 342A are likely to be a doubtful privilege. My amendment to that clause is only to correct a clerical error because after clause (a) of the proviso the word 'or' seems to be out of place. It should be the word 'and'. That is the amendment that I have suggested because I could not suggest any better amendment to this clause except by way of opposition.

I shall conclude with a few observations on clause 64. We support most of the offences being made compoundable. In that clause, we want to add one and delete another. The Home Minister has made theft under section

[Shri Sadhan Gupta.]

379 a compoundable offence. Theft under section 381 has also been made compoundable. If theft by a servant can be made compoundable, why not theft under section 380? The offences are compoundable only with the permission of the Court. Theft in a building as such is not necessarily such a serious thing that in no case it should be compounded. Why not leave it to the Court to judge the desirability of compounding such a case? We have suggested an amendment which seeks to add section 380 to this list of compoundable offences. That is amendment No. 612.

5 P.M.

Then, my question is, why should offence under section 509 remain compoundable? Section 509 deals with insulting the modesty of a woman or intruding into her privacy. Why should such an abominable offence be made compoundable? Is it because the British ordiated it so? Are we not entitled to display a little better sense of morality than our British masters who had uncomplimentary ideas about our womenfolk? Why should the Home Minister be so indulgent to those who insult the modesty of a woman or intrude on their privacy? In such cases, it is not only the woman who is concerned, but it is the society as well that is concerned. The question is whether such an immorality should be put down, and the woman should not be made the sole judge of it? I would, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to accept my amendment No. 613 which seeks to delete the provisions relating to section 509 from the table given on page 20 of the Bill.

I again commend to the Home Minister to accept my amendment No. 612 which seeks to introduce theft under section 380 as a compoundable offence, with the permission of the Court, and amendment No. 613 which seeks to delete offence under section 509, so as to make it a non-compoundable offence.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now place before the House the amendments which the Members have indicated to be moved to the group of clauses under consideration, subject to their admissibility:

Clause 61: Amendments Nos. 238, 609, 93, 12 and 622 (same as 238).

Clause 62: Amendments Nos. 94, 610 (same as 94), and 616 (Government amendment).

Clause 63: Amendments Nos. 611 and 486.

Clause 64: Amendments Nos. 302, 617, 612, 618, 619, 620, 621 and 613.

Clause 65: Amendments Nos. 614 and 615.

Clause 61

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala—Simla): I beg to move:

In page 17, *omit* lines 12 to 21.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

In page 17,

(i) line 16, *after* "necessary" *insert*:

"for the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him";

(ii) lines 17 and 18, *for* "of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances apppearing in the evidence against him" *substitute* "aforesaid".

Shri M. L. Agarwal (Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt—East): I beg to move

In page 17,

(i) line 16, *omit* "and shall"; and

(ii) line 18, *after* "him", *insert* "and shall for the purpose aforesaid".

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I beg to move:

In page 17, *after* line 21, *insert*:

"(aa) in sub-section (2), the words 'or by giving false answers to them' shall be omitted".

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): I beg to move:

In page 17, *omit* lines 12 to 21.

Clause 62

Shri M. L. Agrawal: I beg to move:

In page 17, line 36, *for* "or" *substitute* "and".

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

In page 17, line 36, *for* "or" *substitute* "and".

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

In page 17, lines 37 and 38, *omit* "adverted to or".

Clause 63

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

In page 18, lines 5 to 7, *for* "unless the Court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded" *substitute*:

> "unless the Court for reasonable cause and for reasons to be recorded, considers it necessary in the interests of justice to adjourn the same beyond the following day."

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: I beg to move:

In page 18, *omit* lines 8 to 13.

Clause 64

Shri N. S. Jain (Bijnor Distt.—South): I beg to move:

In page 18, *after* line 34, *insert*:

"Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	354	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force was used.
Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour person otherwise than on grave provocation.	355	Ditto."

Shri Venkataraman: I beg to move:

In page 18, line 38, *after* "Theft" *add* "where the value of property stolen does not exceed one thousand rupees".

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

In page 18, *after* line 39, *insert*:

"Theft in a building, tent or vessel	380	Ditto"

Shri Venkataraman: I beg to move:

(1) In page 18, line 41, *after* "master" *add* "where the value of the property stolen does not exceed one thousand rupees".

(2) In page 19, line 4, *after* "trust" *add* "where the value of the property does not exceed one thousand rupees".

(3) In page 19, lines 9 and 10, *after* "wharfinger, etc." *add* "where the value of the property stolen does not exceed one thousand rupees".

(4) In page 19, line 11, *after* "servant" *add* "where the value of property does not exceed one thousand rupees".

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

In page 20, *omit* lines 15 to 19.

Clause 65

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

(1) In page 20, lines 28 and 29, *for* "as he may permit" *substitute* "as may be made".

(2) In page 20, *after* line 29, *add*:

> "Provided further that if requested so to do by any accused person, such Magistrate shall resummon any one or more of such witnesses in accordance with such request and after such further examination, cross-examination, and re-examination, if any, as may be made, each such witness shall be discharged."

MOTION *RE*: REPORT OF JOINT SITTING OF COMMITTEES OF PRIVILEGES OF BOTH HOUSES

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to move:

"This House approves the recommendations contained in the

[Dr. Katju]

> Report of the Joint Sitting of the Committees of Privileges of the Lok Sabha and the Council of States which was presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1954."

The Report is a unanimous report, containing the conclusions reached unanimously by the Committees of Privileges of both the Houses, and I commend their unanimous decision for approval.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "This House approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Joint Sitting of the Committees of Privileges of the Lok Sabha and the Council of States which was presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1954.".

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Regarding what?

Mr. Chairman: Regarding the recommendations contained in the Report of the Joint Sitting of the Committees of Privileges of the Lok Sabha and the Council of States which was presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1954.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I wanted to know the subject.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Is it with regard to Shri N. C. Chatterjee's case?

Mr. Chairman: It has been circulated to Members.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Our memory does not last for four or five months to find out what actually it is. Kindly inform us as to what it is about.

Dr. Katju: May I just sum it up in one word? A question arose as to what should be the procedure, if a Member of this House commits a breach of the privileges of the other House, or *vice versa*, namely that a Member of the Rajya Sabha commits a breach of the privileges of this House. The two Committees of Privileges sat together and arrived at an unanimous report. The unanimous report is that the point should be raised in the House which is the complaining House. If it is found, by the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, that the point raised is of substance, that the complaint is *prima facie* well-founded, then that complaint should be sent by the Speaker or the Chairman to the other House, and on receipt of that, that House should proceed as if it was a complaint of a breach of privileges committed by its own member. They go into that and take speedy decision, and they communicate that decision. If an expression of regret is made, then that apology should be accepted and communicated to both the Houses. That was the decision unanimously reached.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): It was a report submitted to the House many months ago.

Mr. Chairman: It was circulated on the 23rd August, 1954.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That was in the last Session.

Mr. Chairman: It was a unanimous report, as the hon. Minister says.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why has this formality taken four months? The Report was submitted in August, and let us know why the ever-alert Home Minister has taken four months on this.

Dr. Katju: The Home Minister is a very slow-moving individual, sometimes. The position is that later on, the Rules Committee took the view that this decision should have the approval of the House and therefore, it is placed before the House now.

Shri Raghavachari: The Report was circulated many months ago. When was it discovered that this should have the approval of the House? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman: The matter came up before the Rules Committee. It was said that this should form part of the rules. And they recommended that this should have the approval of the House, and in accordance with that, the question is now placed before the House.

The question is:

"This House approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Joint Sitting of the Committees of Privileges of the Lok Sabha and the Council of States which was presented to the House on the 23rd August 1954."

The motion was adopted.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday the 3rd December, 1954.

INDEX
TO
LOK SABHA DEBATES—PART II

Vol. VIII—No. 14

2nd December, 1954.

A

- ABID ALI, SHRI—
  - Business of the House—
    - Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1654.
- AGRAWAL, SHRI M. L.—
  - Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
    - Consideration of clauses. 1776, 1777.
- ALAGESAN, SHRI—
  - Business of the House—
    - Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1657.
- AMRIT KAUR, RAJKUMARI—
  - Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Bill—
    - Motion for leave to introduce. 1658.
- ANDHRA STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—
  - *See* under "Bill(s)".

B

- BHARGAVA, PANDIT THAKUR DAS—
  - Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
    - Motion to pass, as amended. 1747—52.
- BILL (S)—
  - Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
    - Motion to consider. 1659—1729.
    - Consideration of clauses. 1729—43.
    - Motion to pass, as amended. 1743—60.
    - (Passed, as amended). 1760.
  - Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
    - Consideration of clauses. 1761—79.

BILL(S)—*contd.*

  - Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Bill—
    - Introduced. 1658.
  - Tea (Amendment). Bill, 1954 (as passed by Rajya Sabha)—
    - Message from Rajya Sabha forwarding the Bill to Lok Sabha. 1649.
    - Laid on the Table. 1649.
- BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE—
  - *See* under "Committee(s)".
- BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—
  - Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1651—58.

C

- CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—
  - Shortage of *maida* flour in Madras. 1649-50.
- CHAUDHURI, SHRI T. K.—
  - Business of the House—
    - Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1653, 1655.
- CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—
  - *See* under "Bill(s)".
- COMMITTEE(S)—
  - Business Advisory Committee—
    - Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1651—58.
  - Committee of Privileges—
    - Motion *re* Report of Joint Sitting of Committees of Privileges of both Houses. (*Adopted*). 1779—82.

D

DATAR, SHRI—
  Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
    Motion to consider. 1677.
  Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
    Consideration of clauses. 1777.

DELHI JOINT WATER AND SEWAGE BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL—
  See under "Bill(s)".

DESAI, SHRI K. K.—
  Business of the House—
    Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1655-56.

DESHPANDE, SHRI G. H.—
  Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
    Motion to pass, as amended. 1753—55.

G

GADGIL, SHRI—
  Business of the House—
    Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1655, 1657.

GADILINGANA GOWD, SHRI—
  Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
    Motion to consider. 1713-14.

GOPALAN, SHRI A. K.—
  Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
    Motion to consider. 1677—81, 1682, 1696, 1726, 1727.
    Consideration of clauses. 1729, 1730—33, 1741.

GUPTA, SHRI SADHAN—
  Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
    Consideration of clauses. 1767—75, 1776, 1777, 1778-79.

GURUPADASWAMY, SHRI M. S.—
  Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
    Motion to consider. 1663, 1709—13.
  Business of the House—
    Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1652.

J

JAIN, SHRI N. S.—
  Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
    Consideration of clauses. 1778.

JAISOORYA, DR.—
  Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
    Motion to consider. 1695, 1699, 1700—02.

K

KATJU, DR.—
  Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
    Motion to consider. 1659—64, 1665, 1666, 1669, 1673, 1724—29.
    Consideration of clauses. 1735-36, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740.
    Motion to pass, as amended. 1743, 1745, 1756—60.
  Motion *re* Report of Joint Sitting of Committees of Privileges of both Houses. 1779, 1780, 1781.

KRISHNAPPA, SHRI M. V.—
  Calling attention to shortage of *maida* flour in Madras. 1650.

L

LAKSHMAYYA, SHRI—
  Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
    Motion to consider. 1717-18.

M

MADRAS—
  Calling attention to shortage of *maida* flour in ——. 1649-50.

MAIDA FLOUR—
  Calling attention to shortage of —— in Madras. 1649-50.

MESSAGE(S) FROM RAJYA SABHA—
  —— forwarding to Lok Sabha the Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1954, as passed by Rajya Sabha. 1649.

MISRA, SHRI R. D.—
  Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
    Consideration of clauses. 1762.

MORE, SHRI S. S.—
- Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
  - Motion to consider. 1665, 1668, 1672, 1690, 1702—09.
  - Consideration of clauses. 1735.
  - Motion to pass, as amended. 1750.

MOTION(S)—
- —— *re* Report of Joint Sitting of Committees of Privileges of both Houses. (*Adopted*). 1779—82.

MUKERJEE, SHRI H. N.—
- Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
  - Motion to pass, as amended. 1743—47.

N

NAYAR, SHRI V. P.—
- Motion *re* Report of Joint Sitting of Committees of Privileges of both Houses. 1780-81.

P

PAPER(S) LAID ON THE TABLE—
- Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1954 as passed by Rajya Sabha. 1649.

PATASKAR, SHRI—
- Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
  - Motion to consider. 1666—68.
  - Consideration of clauses. 1739.

R

RAGHAVACHARI, SHRI—
- Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
  - Motion to consider. 1714—17.
- Business of the House—
  - Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1654-55, 1657.
- Motion *re* Report of Joint Sitting of Committees of Privileges of both Houses. 1780, 1781.

RAGHUBIR SAHAI, SHRI—
- Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
  - Consideration of clauses. 1763—67, 1777.

RAGHURAMAIAH, SHRI—
- Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
  - Motion to consider. 1681-82, 1693—99.
  - Consideration of clauses. 1734, 1739.
  - Motion to pass, as amended. 1755-56.

RAJYA SABHA—
- Message from —— forwarding to Lok Sabha the Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1954. as passed by——. 1649.
- Motion *re* Report of Joint Sitting of Committees of Privileges of both Houses. (*Adopted*). 1779—82.

RAMASWAMY, SHRI S. V.—
- Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
  - Consideration of clauses. 1729-30, 1734.
- Calling attention to shortage of *maida* flour in Madras. 1649-50.
- Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
  - Consideration of clauses. 1761.

RAO, SHRI P. R.—
- Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
  - Consideration of clauses. 1740-41.

RAO, SHRI T. B. VITTAL—
- Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
  - Motion to consider. 1689, 1695.
- Business of the House—
  - Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1654, 1656.

REDDI, SHRI RAMACHANDRA—
- Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
  - Motion to consider. 1670—77.
  - Consideration of clauses. 1742.

REPORT(S)—
- Motion *re* —— of Joint Sitting of Committees of Privileges of both Houses. (*Adopted*). 1779—82.

S

SHASTRI, SHRI L. B.—

Business of the House—
Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1656.

SINHA, SHRI SATYA NARAYAN—

Business of the House—
Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1652, 1653, 1654, 1657-58.

SUNDARAM, DR. LANKA—

Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
Motion to consider. 1662, 1664-65, 1669, 1672, 1675, 1682—90, 1691—93, 1698, 1701, 1703, 1707, 1723, 1727.
Consideration of clauses. 1729, 1733-34, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1741.
Motion to pass, as amended. 1747.
Business of the House—
Allocation of time for Government legislative and other business. 1653.

T

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954 (As passed by Rajya Sabha)—

See under "Bill(s)".

TEK CHAND, SHRI—

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 1776.

THOMAS, SHRI A. M.—

Motion *re* Report of Joint Sitting of Committees of Privileges of both Houses. 1780.

TRIVEDI, SHRI U. M.—

Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
Motion to consider. 1677, 1689, 1718—24.

U

UPADHYAY, PANDIT MUNISHWAR DATT—

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 1764, 1777.

V

VENKATARAMAN, SHRI—

Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
Motion to consider. 1668.
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 1777, 1778.